

2025-26 JOINT RESPONSE PLAN ROHINGYA HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

JANUARY 2025 - DECEMBER 2026



BANGLADESH

The Government of Bangladesh refers to the Rohingyas temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh as “Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN).” The United Nations (UN) system refers to this population as Rohingya refugees, in line with the applicable international framework. In this Joint Response Plan, both terms are used, as appropriate, to refer to the same population including new arrivals who fled from Myanmar and are sheltering in the camps.

In the 2025-26 Joint Response Plan, the term “affected populations” refers to the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and the Bangladeshi communities impacted by the crisis.

People or populations “in need” refers to a sub-set of the affected population who are in need of protection and assistance as a result of the crisis.

“Target population” refers to those people in need who are specifically targeted by interventions and activities contained in this response plan.

The Government of Bangladesh, through its representatives, has the prerogative to have unfettered access anytime to any place, premise, or project, temporarily occupied by or designated for the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs at any circumstances.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Cover photo: Zubeda Khatun stands in the doorway of her shelter, overlooking the refugee camp where she and her family have lived for years after having fled violence and persecution in their native Myanmar (UNHCR/Shari Nijman/2024).

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations	MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
BCNA	Bhasan Char Needs Assessment	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CiC	Camp-in-Charge	NFI	Non-Food Item
CPSS	Child Protection Sub-Sector	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
DC	Deputy Commissioner	NTF	National Task Force
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response	PBW	Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
FSS	Food Security Sector	REVA	Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	ROCT	Refugee Operations and Coordination Team
GBVSS	Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector	RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
IOM	International Organization for Migration	SEG	Strategic Executive Group
ISCG	Inter-Sector Coordination Group	SCCCM	Shelter-Camp Coordination and Camp Management
ISNA	Inter-Sector Needs Assessment	UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
J-MSNA	Joint Multi Sector Needs Assessment	UN	United Nations
JRP	Joint Response Plan	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
LSDS	Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector	USD	United States Dollar
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	WHO	World Health Organization
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	WFP	World Food Programme



Aerial View of Rohingya Camps in Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion site. © NPM UAV Imagery February 2024.

FOREWORD

CO-CHAIRS OF THE STRATEGIC EXECUTIVE GROUP

Bangladesh is temporarily sheltering over one million Rohingya refugees/Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN) and is generously dedicating its own limited resources to meet the economic and environmental costs.

The vast majority of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs live in temporary structures in congested camps in Cox's Bazar where they face a myriad of protection, humanitarian and environmental risks. Despite enormous efforts by the humanitarian community since 2017 to establish and manage the camps under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, the growing population, ageing infrastructure and challenging security and protection environment due to resurgent violence across the border in Myanmar has increased the need for support.

The Joint Response Plan (JRP) for 2025-26 represents the first two-year response plan in Bangladesh in recognition of the scale of these challenges as well as the commitment of Bangladesh to protect and assist this vulnerable population, while simultaneously increasing international efforts to resolve the crisis in Myanmar and promote solutions for the Rohingya. However, the planning figures in this JRP—both budget and population targets—apply exclusively to 2025. An updated needs assessment will be conducted in late 2025 to determine the needs, targets and budget for 2026.

JRP 2025-26 summarizes the impacts of the protracted Rohingya crisis and heightened needs of the camp population while identifying opportunities for a strengthened and more sustainable response. Most sector budgets for 2025 are higher than 2024, as they must be, to tackle the persistent and worsening food insecurity, serious protection risks and safety concerns, as well as the deteriorating malnutrition and health status of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. The 2025 appeal also includes the costs of rehabilitating ageing and temporary infrastructure such as water networks, learning facilities and community centres. Crucially for the sustainability of the response, JRP 2025-26 includes an element of investment in temporary safer structures and resilience approaches, including livelihoods, to reduce the population's vulnerability, mitigate the impacts of future funding gaps, and better equip the Rohingya for early, voluntary and sustainable return to Myanmar when conditions allow for their safe and dignified return. JRP 2025 includes 50,000 confirmed new arrivals who fled more recently to Bangladesh and who require protection and assistance in the Rohingya camps.¹

As in previous response plans, JRP 2025-26 aims to support vulnerable members of the host population who live close to the Rohingya camps and face many of the same challenges. The humanitarian, development, and donor communities remain committed to assisting host communities through JRP 2025-26 through support to more than 390,000 vulnerable Bangladeshis, as well as through complementary development support for Cox's Bazar, recognising the sacrifices made by Bangladesh in hosting such a large refugee/FDMN population.

The Government of Bangladesh remains one of the largest humanitarian donors to the Rohingya response, and despite the number and scale of humanitarian crises in other parts of the world, international support for Bangladesh has remained strong. JRP 2025-26 requires strengthened support from the international community through significant and predictable funding to address lifesaving needs and to increase the sustainability of the response. Acknowledging Bangladesh's sustained efforts, the international community must also support and work with countries in the region to find a timely political solution to the conflict in Myanmar and create the conditions required for the Rohingya's early, voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return.

1. Additionally, an estimated 50,000 new arrivals are believed to be living in the Cox's Bazar camps and are in the process of being biometrically identified. Biometric identification is an exercise in which newly arrived Rohingyas are recorded through biometric identification procedure jointly by GoB and UNHCR. This population, and any further new arrivals who arrive during 2025, will be included in future updates to Sector responses and budgets.

As of late 2024, the Government of Bangladesh has already taken important steps to further enhance security and safety in the camps by countering disruptive elements and implementing robust action to eliminate illegal arms and strengthen law and order in the camps. In addition, the Government approved the use of safer materials in shelter designs, enabling partners to construct safer shelters in the camps in 2025-26 to reduce the vulnerability of refugees while improving the sustainability of the response. The leadership and commitment of the Government of Bangladesh to improving security and exploring more sustainable approaches are commendable and give hope to the Rohingya population, despite the ongoing conflict in Myanmar and difficult living conditions in the camps.

Over the next two years, partners working under JRP 2025-26 will deliver lifesaving programmes to those in need, while seeking to enhance the resilience of Rohingya refugees/FDMN and host communities in Cox's Bazar, improve the medium-term sustainability of the Rohingya response through new directions and approaches, and strengthen development partnerships.



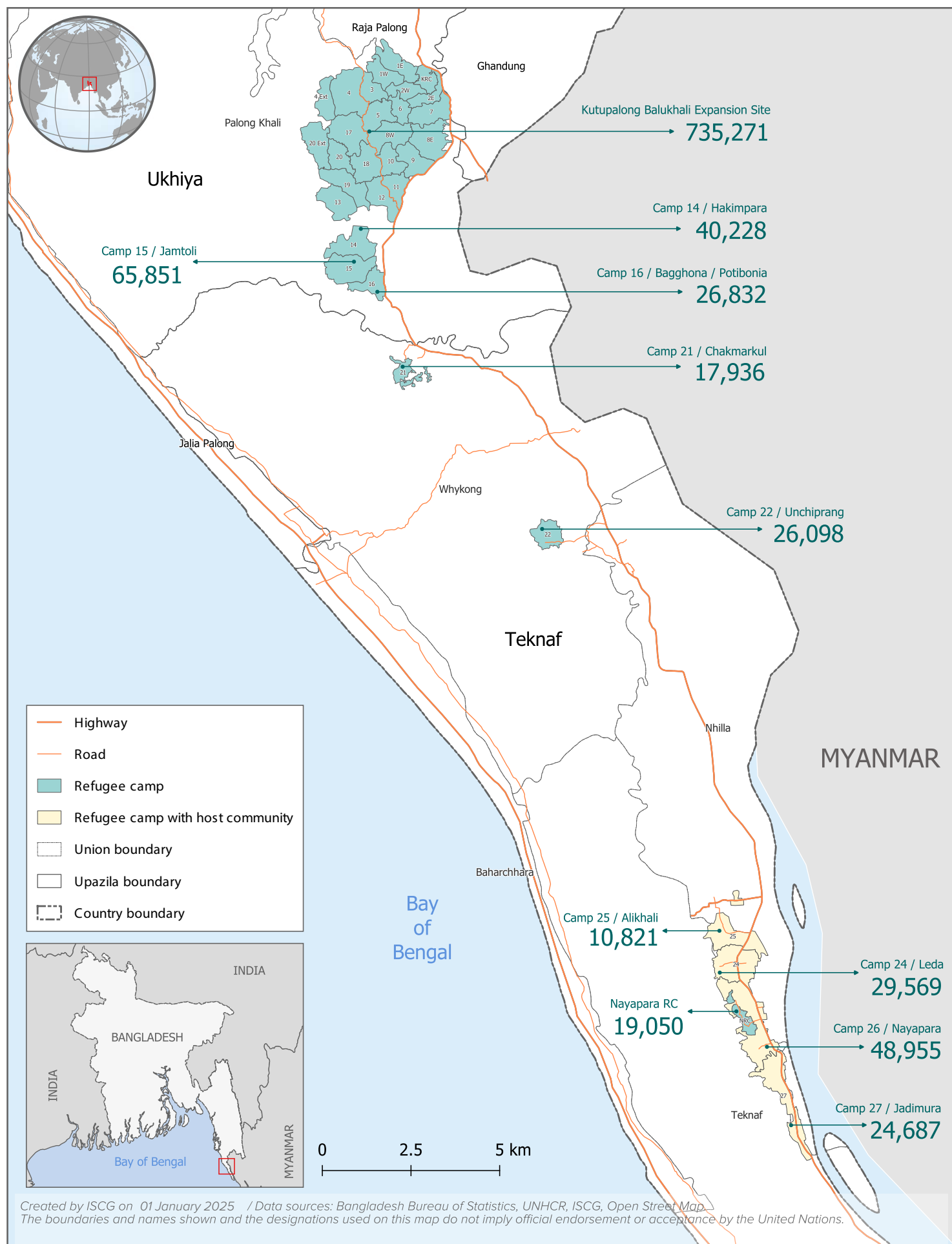
Gwyn Lewis
UN Resident Coordinator
Bangladesh

Sumbul Rizvi
Representative
UNHCR Bangladesh

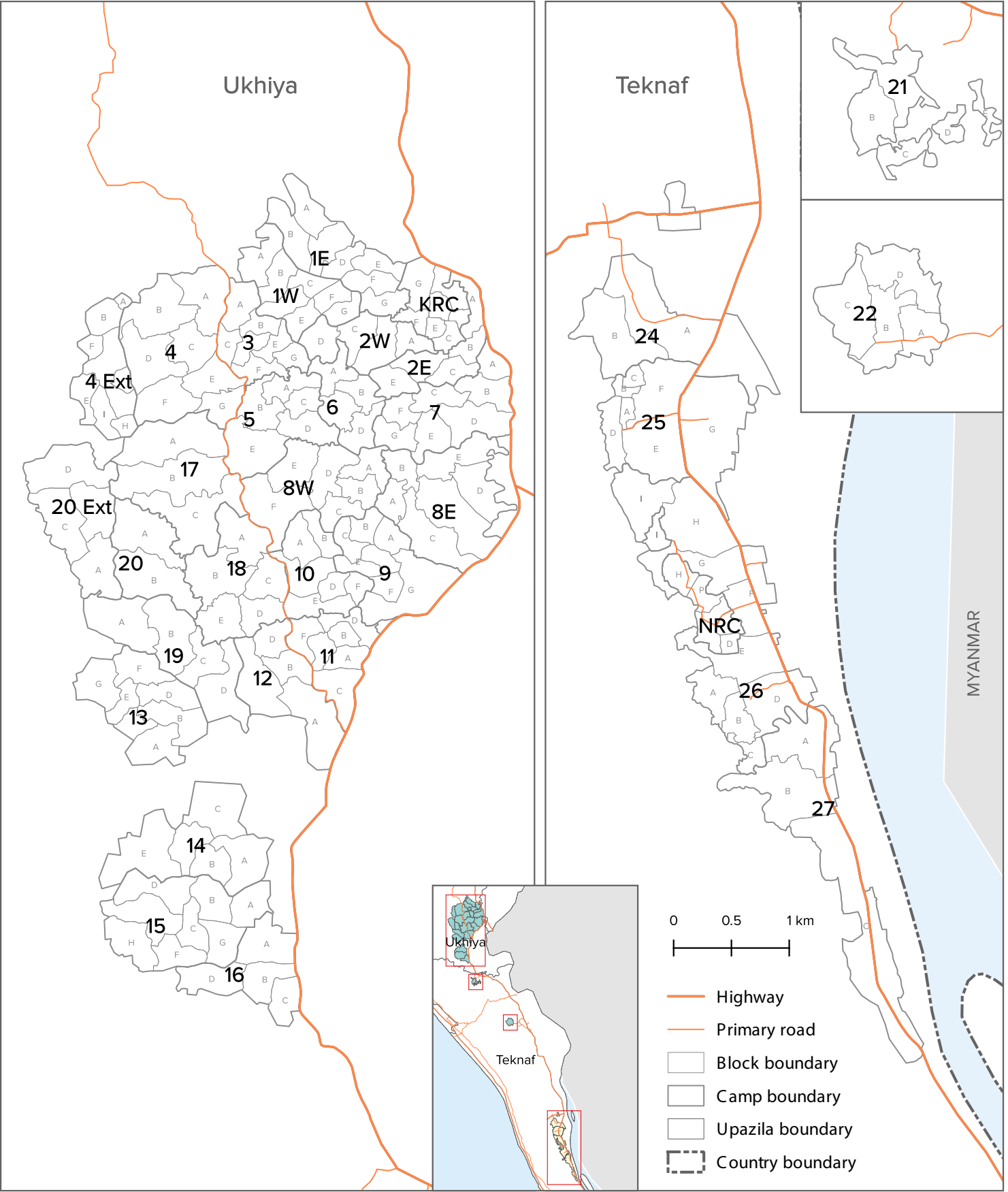


Lance Bonneau
Chief of Mission
IOM Bangladesh

BANGLADESH: COX'S BAZAR REFUGEE/FDMN POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 2025

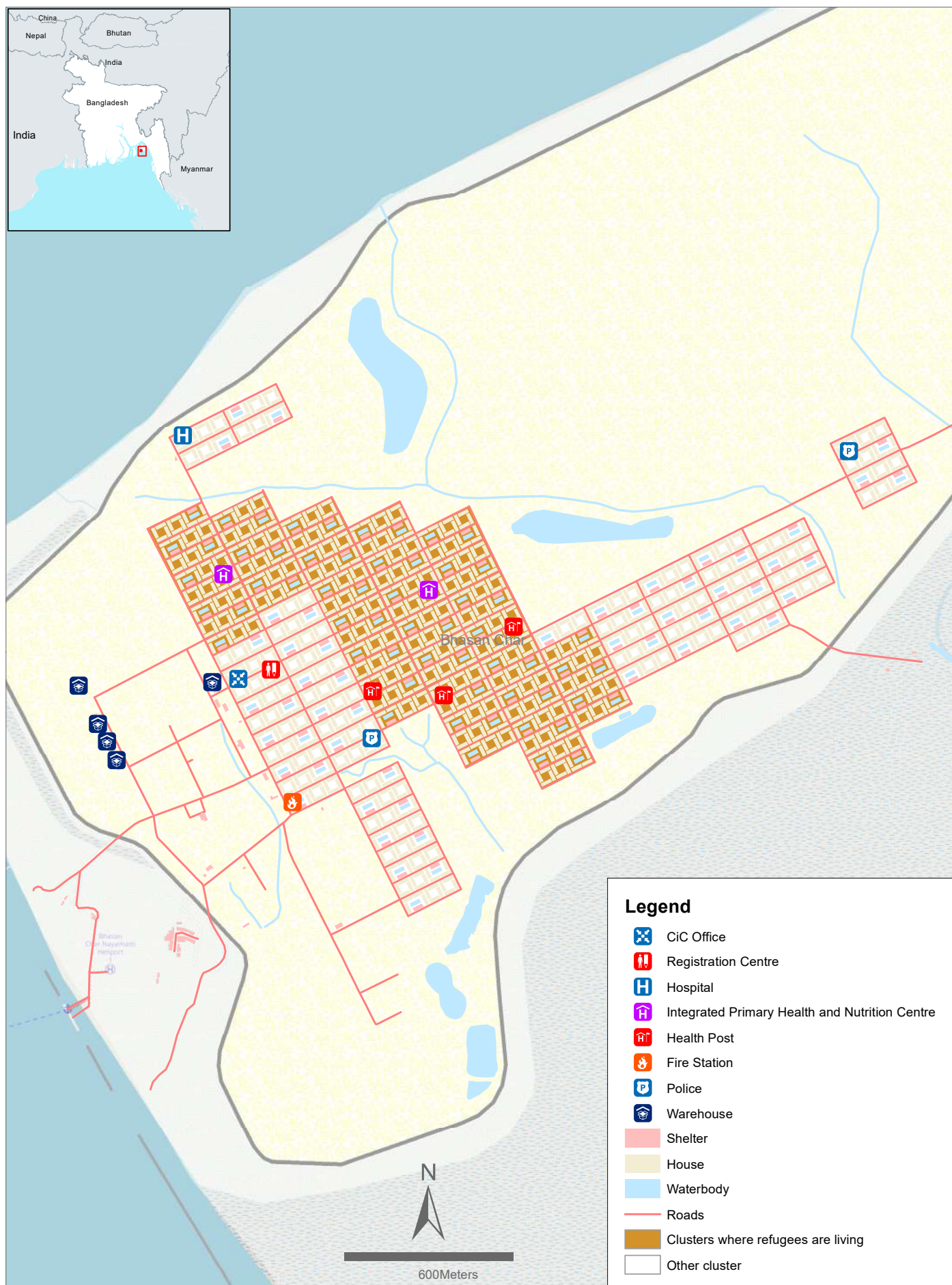


BANGLADESH: ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN CAMPS - COX'S BAZAR



Created by ISCG on 01 January 2025
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

BANGLADESH: ROHINGYA REFUGEE/FDMN RESPONSE - BHASAN CHAR



Created by UNHCR on 01 January 2025

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

2025-26 JOINT RESPONSE PLAN

ROHINGYA HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

SNAPSHOT OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PLAN

KEY FIGURES: JANUARY-DECEMBER 2025[^]

1.65M PEOPLE IN NEED

50.7% Women & Girls
49.3% Men & Boys

Host communities
568k



Rohingya refugees/FDMNs*
1.09M

1.48M PEOPLE TARGETED

50.8% Women & Girls
49.2% Men & Boys

Host communities
392k



Rohingya refugees/FDMNs
1.09M

*Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals

USD 934.5M TOTAL REQUIRED for 2025⁺

USD 840.2M

Rohingya Refugees/
FDMN

USD 85.1M

Bangladeshi Host
Community

156
PROJECTS

11
UN agencies

33
International NGOs

113
UNIQUE
PARTNERS***

56
Bangladeshi NGOs

13
Other national
and international
organizations

***This includes 57 appealing partners and 84 implementing partners (of the appealing partners, 28 are implementing activities under other projects).



Strategic Objective 1

Work towards the early, voluntary, and sustainable repatriation of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar.

Provide learning opportunities and enhance skill development and capacities to equip Rohingya with the skills and knowledge needed to rebuild their lives following their eventual return to Rakhine. By supporting the dignity and resilience of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs during their displacement in Bangladesh, including education and livelihood opportunities for youth, the population will be well placed for durable solutions including voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return and reintegration.



Strategic Objective 2

Strengthen the protection and resilience of Rohingya refugee/FDMN women, men, girls, and boys.

Protect individuals and communities, and contribute to an enabling environment respectful of the basic needs, well-being, and resilience of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations.



Strategic Objective 3

Deliver life-saving assistance to populations in need.

Maintain cost-effective services and assistance to ensure equal access for affected populations in need of humanitarian assistance in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char and explore opportunities to introduce more sustainable approaches to reduce the vulnerability of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, enhance preparedness and contingency plans for disaster responses at the Upazila level.



Strategic Objective 4

Foster the well-being of host communities.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh, international financial institutions and other development partners as well as affected populations, support vulnerable households in Cox's Bazar in the spirit of mitigating the effects of hosting a large number of Rohingyas on the host communities. Complementary development programmes – for example, those funded by the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and the UN – will help the Government to facilitate equitable access to quality services for communities; strengthen public service infrastructure and delivery through system and capacity strengthening; support sustainable and improved livelihoods for host communities; and rehabilitate the environment and ecosystem.



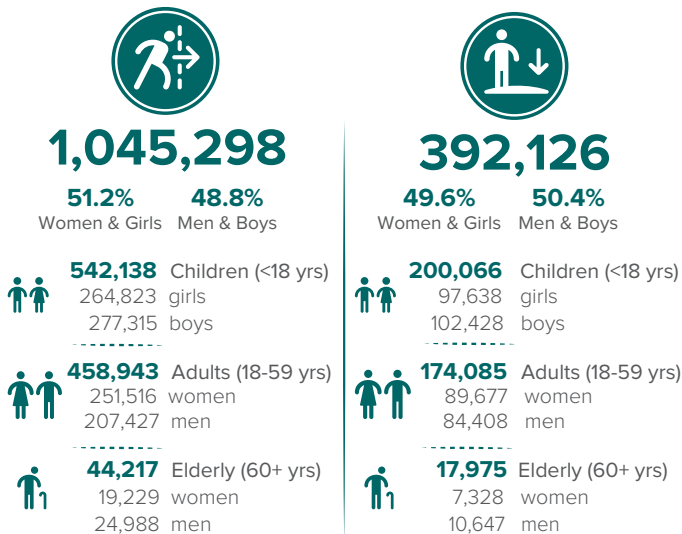
Strategic Objective 5

Strengthen disaster risk management and combat the effects of climate change.

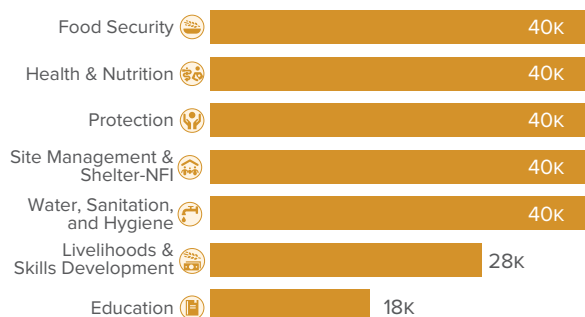
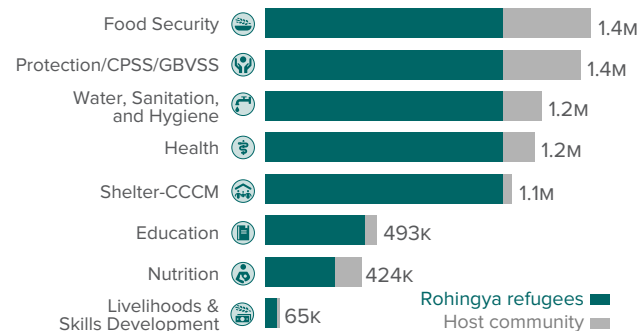
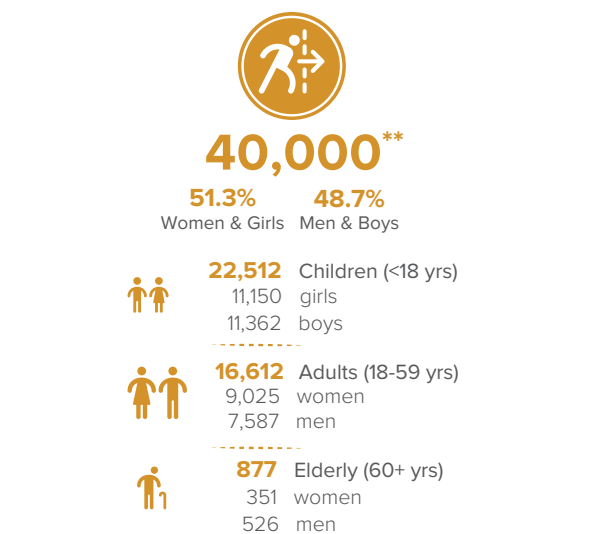
In coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment resulting from the number and protracted presence of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in Cox's Bazar. This will include efforts to restore ecosystems, promote reforestation, develop waste management plans, and strengthen disaster coordination mechanisms, promote the use of renewable and cleaner energy sources, discourage the use of plastic materials and packaging, and train Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities to respond to the effects of climate change and disaster risks.

SNAPSHOT OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PLAN: JANUARY-DECEMBER 2025

POPULATION TARGETED IN 2025: ROHINGYA REFUGEES / FDMNs AND HOST COMMUNITY IN COX'S BAZAR



POPULATION TARGETED IN 2025: ROHINGYA REFUGEES/ FDMNs ON BHASAN CHAR

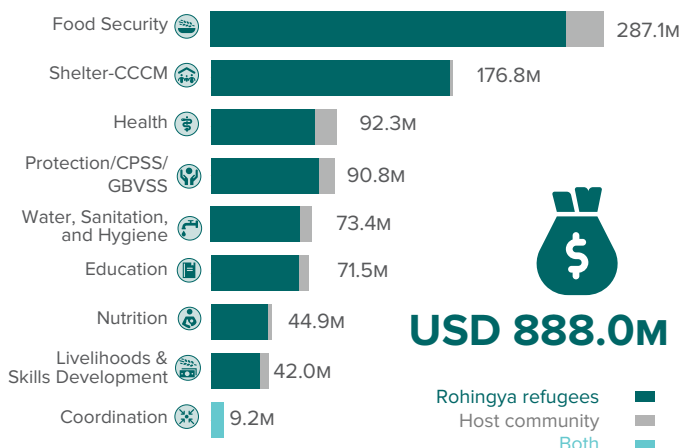


2025 JOINT RESPONSE PLAN APPEALING PARTNERS

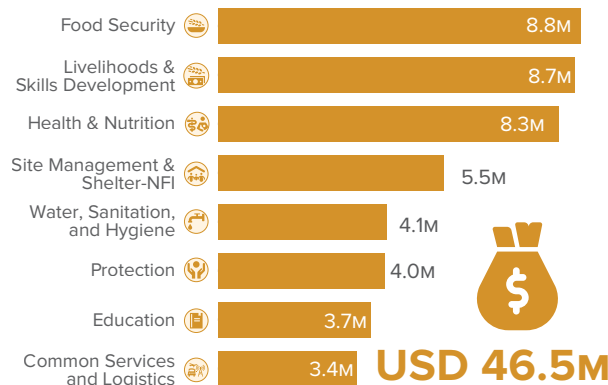
ACF, ACLAB, ACTED, ActionAid, AMAN, BDRCS, BRAC, CA, CARE, Caritas, CBMG, COAST, CWW, DRC, Educo, FAO, FIVDB, Friendship, GK, GUSS, HAEFA, HEKS, HFHI, HI, IMPACT, IOM, IRC, IRW, MedGlobal, Mukti, NRC, OBAT, Oxfam, PARC, PHALS, Plan, PRANTIC, Protyashi, PULSE, QC, RDRS, SAWAB, SCI, Sesame, TdH, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHH, WHO, WVI, YPSA

THE JRP 2026 TARGETS AND BUDGET WILL BE PREPARED SEPARATELY

PRIORITIZED NEEDS FOR 2025: COX'S BAZAR



PRIORITIZED NEEDS FOR 2025: BHASAN CHAR



*JRP 2025 includes 50,000 confirmed new arrivals who fled more recently to Bangladesh and who require protection and assistance in the Rohingya camps. Additionally, an estimated 50,000 new arrivals are believed to be living in the Cox's Bazar camps and are in the process of being biometrically identified. Biometric identification is an exercise in which newly arrived Rohingyas are recorded through biometric identification procedure jointly by GoB and UNHCR. This population, and any further new arrivals who arrive during 2025, will be included in future updates to Sector responses and budgets.

* The Bhasan Char Response is led by the Government of Bangladesh, with the support of UNHCR on behalf of the broader humanitarian community. It is coordinated separately from the Sectors in Cox's Bazar.

+ The total requirement for JRP 2025 includes USD 840.2M for refugees, USD 85.1 for the Bangladeshi host community, and USD 9.2M for Coordination.

** This JRP is appealing to support 40,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on the island. Adjustments to the appeal will be made, if required, based on the actual number of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char.

BACKGROUND, APPROACH AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

OVERVIEW OF THE CRISIS

Responsibility for the Rohingya refugee crisis originates in Myanmar and its solution lies there. For decades the Rohingya people have faced systematic disenfranchisement and discrimination in Myanmar's Rakhine State, along with targeted persecution which has driven them repeatedly across the border into Bangladesh. Large-scale forced displacement of Rohingyas from Rakhine State occurred following violence in 1978, 1992, 2012, and 2016 with the largest forced displacement into Bangladesh in August 2017. The UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar concluded that the root causes of this forced displacement included crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations with a strong inference of genocidal intent.² Resurgent inter-communal violence since late 2023 has since displaced hundreds of thousands of people within Myanmar and, in 2024, forced thousands of Rohingyas and other ethnic groups to flee into Bangladesh. Bangladesh has generously provided shelter to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on humanitarian grounds, particularly following the events of August 2017 in Myanmar.

As per the Government-UNHCR joint registration exercise, approximately 1,005,520 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs are registered in Bangladesh, as of 31 December 2024. Households reside in 33 camps formally designated by the Government of Bangladesh in both the space-constrained, densely populated, and climate-vulnerable Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas³ within the Cox's Bazar District, as well as on the island of Bhasan Char. However, thousands more Rohingya have been forced to flee into Bangladesh in search of temporary shelter and assistance following the intensified fighting across the border in Myanmar in 2024.

Although the international border with Myanmar remained officially closed and the precise number of new refugee/FDMN arrivals is unknown, regulated access to safety for the fleeing civilians is required in Bangladesh, in addition to humanitarian assistance for affected populations inside Rakhine. The Government of Bangladesh agreed to grant assistance to biometrically identified⁴ new arrivals already in the camps in 2024. JRP 2025-26 includes activities and assistance for this yet-to be registered population, who is highly vulnerable after fleeing Myanmar and in need of lifesaving protection and humanitarian support.

Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, the humanitarian response has saved and improved thousands of lives since August 2017. In so doing, Bangladesh has borne an enormous responsibility and burden for this crisis – including financial, social, security-related, and environmental – and the international community has demonstrated its solidarity by providing humanitarian assistance and development support. Increased and sustained financial support is needed from the international community in 2025 and 2026, along with renewed political efforts to end the conflict in Myanmar.

The Government of Bangladesh, with the support of the international community, is committed to the early, voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of Rohingya to Myanmar. In the meantime, and in the absence of a political solution to the conflict, Rohingya refugees/FDMNs remain entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance. They are therefore highly vulnerable to gaps in basic needs, such as food assistance, forcing many to rely on negative coping mechanisms (such as child marriage, child labour, onward movement, and borrowing money to cover essential needs), which are presented in more detail below.

2. The Independent International Fact-Finding Mission report is available [here](#).

3. Upazilas are administrative units in Bangladesh. Districts are divided into Upazilas (or sub-Districts), then Unions, then wards, and then villages.

4. Newly arrived Rohingyas who have been recorded through biometric identification procedure jointly by GoB and UNHCR.

NEEDS OVERVIEW

Having reached the seventh anniversary of 2017's large-scale arrival of Rohingya, the response in Bangladesh is now at a critical point. While early, voluntary repatriation to Myanmar remains the primary durable solution for most Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, the conflict and dire humanitarian situation inside Myanmar make early, voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return impossible in the near term without a political solution to the crisis. Civilians forced to flee from Myanmar continue to seek safety and humanitarian assistance in Bangladesh, further stretching limited resources and creating significant security and political challenges for the Government of Bangladesh.

At the same time, rising protection and security concerns, aging shelter infrastructure, and limited access to livelihoods in the Rohingya camps require urgent attention and sustained international donor support to mitigate the risks for already-vulnerable households who are entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance.⁵ Humanitarian and development support is needed to save lives and sustain the dignity and hope of the Rohingya refugee/FDMN population until they can return to Myanmar.

Despite ongoing efforts by Bangladesh law enforcement and security agencies, the security situation in the camps remains extremely challenging, with clashes between organized criminal groups resulting in heightened protection and security risks for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and humanitarian workers. Rohingya refugees/FDMNs face multiple security and protection risks including abductions, killings, extortion, human trafficking, forced recruitment (including of children and youth), and other violence, which are compounded by their displacement and vulnerability, as well as the lack of meaningful economic, livelihood and education opportunities. Recent efforts by the Government of Bangladesh, including reaching an understanding among groups in the camps, need to be enhanced to ensure the safety of all Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps.

Protection services, including child protection and initiatives to prevent, mitigate and respond to gender-based violence (GBV), have been significantly strained by the increasing number and complexity of protection issues, while protection needs remain under-reported within the culturally conservative Rohingya population. Children have been disproportionately affected by the crisis in Rakhine State and lack adequate protection in the camps. Women, girls, and boys are especially vulnerable to the risks of abuse, exploitation, and gender-based violence, made worse by the increase in security-related incidents in the camps since 2023.⁶ Violence against children and women remains shrouded in stigma that can render survivors voiceless and unable to access remedy or redress for violations, and women and girls in particular continue to report safety concerns about access to latrines after dark, compounding their many hardships.

One in three Rohingya refugees/FDMNs is aged between 10 and 24, creating opportunities for a potential youth dividend and challenges for humanitarian efforts, particularly if refugee/FDMN youth do not have adequate opportunities. Gaps remain in youth access to education, in particular among adolescent girls, and Rohingya refugee/FDMN youth have almost no access to livelihoods, creating a growing sense of hopelessness and stress. Other vulnerable groups include persons with disabilities and elderly persons who struggle to access basic services due to mobility issues and the need for more inclusive and targeted programming.

Although the Government of Bangladesh has dedicated large areas of land for the Rohingya camps, the space available to provide services and ensure the protection of refugees/FDMNs remains limited. A growing camp population, and environmental hazards and degradation, are exacerbating conditions in the already-congested camp setting, creating a number of significant operational challenges:

- While progress has been made to improve the organisation and running of the 33 camps under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, the rapidly growing population and new arrivals, coupled with the hilly terrain and temporary quality of much of the infrastructure, create persistent site management challenges. This includes high maintenance and replacement costs for camp

5. Undertaken by UN agencies, the preliminary findings from the Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA-8) indicate that 96% of all Rohingya households are moderately to highly vulnerable and remain dependent on humanitarian assistance.

6. References to gender-based violence throughout the text will take into consideration the position of the Government of Bangladesh in this regard.

infrastructure, and preventable deaths. In 2024 alone, heavy rains caused more than 1,500 landslides in the camps, killing 12 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and damaging hundreds of shelters.

- The lack of safe spaces and walkways in the Rohingya camps force refugees/FDMNs to rely on narrow lanes to get around and children frequently play on the internal road network which is used to deliver humanitarian assistance. Since 2018, 42 refugees/FDMNs have been killed and 279 injured due to road traffic accidents inside the camps, highlighting the urgency of enhancing road safety and increasing spaces for play and recreation.
- Situated in a cyclone belt, Bangladesh is among the countries most at risk to climate change and weather-related hazards, which cause large-scale damage, injuries, loss of life, and displacement of households, deepening stress, vulnerability, and needs. Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in Cox's Bazar are extremely vulnerable to a range of natural and man-made hazards, including monsoon flooding, landslides, sudden and devastating fire outbreaks, cyclones, and the adverse impacts of climate change. At the same time, Cox's Bazar is among the largest refugee settlements in the world. The congested shelters and facilities, combined with a lack of space and comprehensive site planning, exacerbate the likelihood and associated risk of severe fires, landslides and flooding, notably the loss of Rohingya's already-limited possessions, re-traumatization of the community, and the damage and destruction of humanitarian infrastructure.⁷

As humanitarian funding declines, the international community's capacity to respond to emergencies, and to prepare for ever more frequent and intense natural disasters, is increasingly strained, necessitating a shift to more sustainable approaches.

- In 2025-26, urgent attention is required to improve site planning in the camps and mitigate the risks of degraded slopes and congested and aging infrastructure through slope stabilisation, watershed management, and the use of safer materials in shelter construction. While requiring increased investment initially, the scale-up of safer materials in shelter and facility design across the camps will improve safety for the growing population and, over time, reduce the cost of hazards and maintenance. The use of safer materials will be accompanied by better site planning to improve road access and the layout of facilities and fire breaks, further reducing running costs and contributing to a more sustainable response.
- The availability of temporary safer shelters will also provide physical protection to Rohingya households who become internally displaced within the camps, either as a result of or as protection against natural hazard events or due to social factors, including intimate partner violence, threats of harm and/or recruitment, and other forms of coercion.
- The Rohingya response will also continue to expand and diversify livelihood opportunities in the camps to help Rohingya refugees/FDMNs become more resilient to shocks and gradually reduce their reliance on humanitarian assistance and harmful coping mechanisms.
- Partners will continue to train Rohingya volunteers so they can increasingly deliver basic services to the community alongside specialist staff, and to invest in local partners to enhance their capacity to provide assistance, promoting sustainability and advancing the localization agenda, while ensuring necessary risk mitigations are in place.

Consultations with refugees/FDMNs and technical needs analysis have been an essential part of planning for 2025-26. Results of the 2024 Inter-Sector Needs Assessment (ISNA)⁸ and recent Sector-specific assessments show that the most commonly reported needs for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs include access to food, shelter, energy, cooking items, protection, skills and capacity-building activities, nutrition, accessible quality healthcare, and education. For Rohingya refugees/FDMNs receiving skills training, more livelihood opportunities are needed to generate income using the acquired skills to reduce the gap between skilling and earning and to increase the resilience of a larger proportion of refugees/FDMNs. In the meantime, sustaining support

7. Host communities living on the coast of the Bay of Bengal are similarly impacted by natural disasters, including in Cox's Bazar where the number of highly vulnerable host community households has gradually increased from 13% to 30% between 2017 and 2023.

8. When published, 2024 ISNA results for the Rohingya camps will be available [here](#).

for basic needs like food, healthcare, shelter, and protection must be prioritized. The continued provision of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) – a cleaner cooking fuel – and other sustainable energy sources to the entire camp population is needed to prevent further damage to forests, reduce the risk of GBV, and contribute to a cleaner environment with fewer respiratory problems.

The Cox's Bazar District has a Bangladeshi host population of approximately 2.9 million people, including 568,000 people residing in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas who have been directly affected by the presence of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. Tensions persist within the host communities due to the protracted displacement and perceived disparities in services and support.

In the vulnerable host communities, the most commonly reported needs include income generation and employment to support affordability of food amidst increased food prices, as well as cooking fuel and safer shelter materials. Other priority needs include improvement in healthcare quality, and access to clean drinking water supply and sanitation.⁹

To further support host communities and Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and maintain peaceful coexistence, development partners such as the Asian Development Bank and World Bank have mobilized additional development support for Cox's Bazar in line with the Government of Bangladesh's priorities for the underprivileged district.

The International Development Association (IDA) Window for Host Communities and Refugees in Bangladesh was first utilized in 2018 based on the global agreement between UNHCR and the World Bank. A second IDA disbursement of USD 700 million (part loan, part grant) has been agreed for 2025-26, alongside USD 320 million expected from the Asian Development Bank, to address the humanitarian-development nexus in the next few years. These funds will provide support for the Rohingya response across several sectors in line with JRP 2025-26, including infrastructure support, access to support services and human capital development for vulnerable households, as well as contributing to development efforts in the district. For longer-term sustainability, the continued presence of development actors in Bangladesh is essential, together with strong stakeholder engagement aimed at harmonizing development implementation inside the camps with the JRP's inter-sector response.

Although results of the 2024 Bhasan Char Needs Assessment (BCNA)¹⁰ and sector-specific assessments from the island also indicate Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char share similar needs of those in the camps of Cox's Bazar, the geographical location presents an additional set of needs and opportunities. Mental health and psychosocial support on Bhasan Char remain limited, along with gaps in protection, maternal and reproductive care. Protection risks for women and children persist, especially in public spaces such as latrines and bathing areas, where inadequate nighttime lighting has led to safety concerns, with 60% of households reporting such issues. A market assessment conducted in 2024 shows that while refugees/FDMNs engage in small businesses, access to capital and market opportunities remains a challenge. Youth, in particular, face barriers to education and vocational training, with 84% of households with youth reporting limited inclusion in humanitarian planning and 69% citing restricted leadership opportunities due to gender-based constraints and skill gaps.

RESPONSE OVERVIEW

The Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR joint registration of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs remains an essential part of the overall response. It helps maintain Rohingya refugee/FDMN identity and documentation, serving as the foundation for their access to humanitarian assistance and protection provided in the camps. It also forms the basis for early, voluntary and sustainable repatriation as well as other durable solutions that the international community and the UN share a significant responsibility in finding.

9. 2023 J-MSNA results for the host communities are available [here](#).

10. 2024 BCNA results are forthcoming.

Until such solutions are achieved, adequate, timely and flexible funding is required to meet humanitarian needs, reduce vulnerabilities, and maintain a sense of dignity and hope among the Rohingya. Efforts towards early, voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return will be facilitated, inter alia, by providing capacity-building activities¹¹ to equip the Rohingya community with the skills and knowledge they will need to re-build their lives in Rakhine. This includes education based on the Myanmar Curriculum, as detailed further below, as well as livelihood opportunities to increase the resilience of the camp population in line with the Government-endorsed 2022 Skills Development Framework, which outlines a coherent skills development programme benefiting Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities, according to their distinct needs and priorities.

In Cox's Bazar, each of the 33 camps are managed by the Government of Bangladesh under the leadership of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) and a Camp-in-Charge. In response to the Rohingya's mass displacement from Myanmar in 2017, and with significant humanitarian funding, Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and Bangladeshi host communities rapidly constructed bamboo and tarpaulin shelters for approximately 200,000 Rohingya households, and continue to help maintain these temporary structures following the initial emergency response. Quickly sheltering such a large number of new arrivals saved countless lives, particularly among the injured, pregnant, very young and elderly, but as mentioned above, also came with the challenges that affect the camps until today. Since 2017, roads and humanitarian assistance sites have been constructed wherever suitable space was, or could be made, available. Most shelter construction in the camps has relied on methods and materials that could be easily dismantled but that offer limited protection from the elements and have proved costly to maintain. The Government-approved temporary safer shelter materials allow for more sustainable, safer and cost-effective alternatives while remaining in line with Government policy. Given the scale of need, shelters were often built wherever families first settled as opposed to through dedicated site planning, and the need for firewood for household meals resulted in the widespread destruction of forests.

Since then, the regular distribution of LPG as cooking fuel has facilitated the re-greening of the camps, with almost 4,100 hectares of degraded forestland planted since 2018. Meanwhile, recycling systems and other environmental protection activities have been integrated across the response with the support of the Sectors and key agencies. Partners continue to maintain water, sanitation, and waste management systems in the camps, working to ensure that households have enough water to meet all domestic needs, that shared latrines are accessible, and that segregated waste collection is done directly at household level.

E-voucher outlets and fresh food corners provide lifesaving food assistance to Rohingya refugee/FDMN households each month through contracted Bangladeshi retailers. Providing a variety of food items promotes dietary diversity for the Rohingya, while also building the capacity of local Bangladeshi farmers who provide fresh produce to the camps. Preventative and emergency nutrition services are well-established and have been integrated with other services to meet the needs of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. However, malnutrition in the camps is at the highest levels since the start of the crisis, posing potentially long-term consequences for the Rohingya population, particularly children.

Primary and secondary health facilities provide quality services for both the Rohingya and Bangladeshi communities in a region where health challenges such as cholera, Hepatitis C and scabies are endemic, and require constant vigilance and effective treatment to prevent a public health emergency. A Strategy on Family Planning¹² has established a framework for meeting the sexual and reproductive health needs of women and girls until 2025. More recently, psychosocial support to the Rohingya has been scaled up to help address increased anxiety and stress due to the deteriorated security situation in the camps and threats to safety, among adolescent boys and girls in particular. Mechanisms to prevent and respond to GBV as well as to protect children and support victims of violence have also been strengthened to mitigate rising protection risks.

11. Skills development activities will include skills commensurate with opportunities in Rakhine State, as outlined in the Skills Development Framework agreed to by the Government of Bangladesh and the UN in 2022.

12. The Strategy on Family Planning for the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar National (FDMN) Humanitarian Crisis 2022-2025 was developed by the Health Sector's Sexual and Reproductive Health Working Group and approved by the Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the RRRC's Office.

Around 6,000 learning facilities are currently running in the camps, and thousands of teachers and instructors from both the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities have been trained to provide quality education to Rohingya children and adolescents using the Myanmar Curriculum. However, with a growing population, a shortage of classrooms, and limited space for expansion, Rohingya children can only attend school for a few hours per day to allow for two shifts, adding to the challenges of keeping children in school. This problem is particularly acute for Rohingya girls who face considerable family pressure to remain at home, help with housework or get married instead of attending classes due to the difficult economic situation of most households.

Rohingya and Bangladeshi volunteers play a vital role in the Rohingya response, as outlined in the 2022 Government-endorsed Guidance on the Engagement of Volunteers. Rohingya refugee/FDMN volunteers are helping their community with water and sanitation, temporary shelter construction, emergency preparedness and response (EPR), environmental protection and rehabilitation, teaching, and tailored assistance to Rohingya children, adolescents, persons with disabilities, and women at risk. The stipend provided in compensation for volunteers' time and effort provides an important source of supplementary income for around 8,000 Bangladeshis and 40,000 Rohingya in Cox's Bazar.

The humanitarian response outlined in JRP 2025-26 will continue to provide targeted support for the Bangladeshi communities that generously host Rohingya refugees/FDMNs despite limited available resources. In coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, the JRP seeks to address specific needs in the areas of health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods and skills development, nutrition, education, and case management services, and supports some of the most vulnerable host community households. Building on the experiences of the Government of Bangladesh and district-level support, the humanitarian community will continue to prioritize disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management for both Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and the vulnerable host population in Cox's Bazar.

On Bhasan Char, assistance from the international community supports and complements the work of the Government to provide needs-based assistance to all Rohingya refugees/FDMNs residing on the island. By the end of 2024, the Government of Bangladesh had relocated 37,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on a voluntary basis from the camps in Cox's Bazar to Bhasan Char and plans to continue voluntary relocations. Humanitarian assistance is provided to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char according to the 2021 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR on behalf of the UN, as detailed in Part III on the Bhasan Char response.

IMPACTS OF UNDERFUNDING

Despite the international community's strong political and financial support for the Rohingya response since 2017, and the Government of Bangladesh's significant contribution, funding gaps for priority JRP activities have emerged with far-reaching consequences.

The lack of funding and support for more sustainable approaches to the Rohingya crisis, such as camp infrastructure and livelihoods, has left the Rohingya refugee/FDMN population in a very precarious situation. With the depletion of their assets over time, most are unable to cope with even relatively small economic shocks. Meanwhile, the international donor community has to make difficult decisions on funding a growing number of humanitarian crises. Funding shortfalls in 2023 necessitated two food ration cuts in March and June 2023, causing severe and moderate malnutrition treatment admissions to increase sharply, along with the adoption of harmful coping strategies, increasing protection risks. The food ration was fully restored in August 2024 thanks to collective advocacy and donor support, but refugees/FDMNs have been left weaker and more vulnerable by the prolonged drop in food assistance and limited livelihood opportunities.

Six out of 15 key WASH indicators have deteriorated since 2022 with reduced funding impacting infrastructure maintenance and investment, leaving the Rohingya to grapple with the impacts of ageing infrastructure.

Reductions in the soap ration are compromising dignity, especially of women and girls, while also increasing the risk of cholera, which surged in 2024 alongside Hepatitis C. At the same time, health facilities lack specialized medical equipment, medicine, doctors and nurses, increasing maternal and critical case mortality.

Under Site Management, reduced funding amidst continued exposure to extreme weather events have decreased partners' ability to prevent and respond to emergencies in the camps, endangering lives and exacerbating shelter damage and destruction. Funding shortfalls have held back better site planning and the construction of safer shelters, leaving refugees/FDMNs at the mercy of natural hazards and partners spending significant humanitarian funds on unsustainable maintenance costs. Meanwhile, underfunding of protection services has increased vulnerability and risks; reduced the community's capacity to prevent and respond to concerns; and led to inadequate services for addressing psychological stress, behavioral issues, social isolation, and the exploitation of children.

In education, targeted assistance to support vulnerable learners, including out-of-school children, adolescent girls, and children with disabilities, has been the most impacted, along with professional development. The impact of livelihood activities has also been reduced due to funding shortfalls, limiting vocational training and income-generating opportunities, leaving the refugee/FDMN population highly vulnerable and almost completely dependent on humanitarian assistance. The difficult socio-economic situation of the host population is a serious challenge and policy concerns about refugee/FDMN livelihoods in Cox's Bazar also exist.

On Bhasan Char, underfunding has affected essential sectors, including Protection, Health and Site Management. Funding constraints have also led to a reduction in Site Management volunteers, potentially impacting EPR capabilities and compromising timely delivery of assistance to vulnerable populations.

The importance of more sustainable approaches to building resilience and reducing vulnerabilities in the increasingly challenging funding environment cannot be overstated. Given the growing population, needs, and sustainability imperative, collaborative support from humanitarian and development donors, together with the Government of Bangladesh, is essential to uphold the basic needs and dignity of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, until early, sustainable, voluntary repatriation to Myanmar is possible.

PROTECTION FRAMEWORK FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The Protection Framework for the Rohingya response in Bangladesh guides the overall humanitarian response under the JRP for 2025-26. Comprised of three key pillars, the 2025-26 Protection Framework below has been adapted to address the deteriorated protection environment in the camps and the urgent need to strengthen the protection response.

A strengthened protection response will be achieved both through comprehensive protection strategies, and activities tailored to specific groups – including women, girls, persons with disabilities, elderly persons and other populations at higher-risk – as well as increasing community-based protection mechanisms and engagement with youth and community-led initiatives. The availability of information and feedback mechanisms, combined with the commitment from all humanitarian partners to the centrality of protection and gender mainstreaming throughout the response, will ensure alignment and compliance with the 'do-no-harm' principle.

Through this Protection Framework, the humanitarian community is committed to accountability towards Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, host communities, and other stakeholders including the Government of Bangladesh. As in past years, the Protection Framework will be implemented in full partnership with the Government of Bangladesh and in cooperation with affected Rohingya refugees/FDMNs sheltered in Bangladesh together with the host population.

Protection Pillar 1: Working towards and preparing for the early, voluntary and sustainable repatriation of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar

This will be done by promoting capacity development for the Rohingya population, for example by building their capacity and livelihood opportunities commensurate with opportunities in the Rakhine State of Myanmar to support their eventual return and reintegration in Rakhine State, Myanmar. At the same time, the UN system in Myanmar will also continue to advocate for an end to conflict, respect for human rights, and access to humanitarian assistance in Rakhine State, that will contribute to conditions that would facilitate early, voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return to Myanmar.

Protection Pillar 2: Securing the identity of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs

This will be assured through continuous registration, as part of the Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR joint registration exercise, following the MoU signed between the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR on 26 January 2018, and relevant documentation. Registration will continue in close consultation with the Government in an environment respectful of the Rohingya's basic rights and in order to facilitate their early, voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return.

Protection Pillar 3: Promoting a peaceful, safe and protective environment for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities

This will be achieved in close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh by ensuring the civilian character of the camps as well as through equitable access to basic assistance, accounting for the complex protection needs of women, men, girls, boys, and persons with specific needs. This involves preventing and responding to serious security and protection issues, including gender-based violence (e.g. domestic violence and sexual exploitation and abuse), child marriage, recruitment (including child recruitment) by organized criminal groups, abductions, human trafficking and smuggling. Prioritizing disaster risk management is also key to meeting protection needs in the disaster-prone camp environment, as well as mitigating potential tension between the Rohingya and host communities through peaceful coexistence initiatives.

COORDINATION

The Rohingya humanitarian response in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char is led and coordinated by the Government of Bangladesh. In 2013, the Government of Bangladesh issued its National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals. It then established the National Task Force (NTF), an inter-ministerial body, to provide oversight and strategic guidance for the overall response. In late 2024, the Government appointed a High Representative of the Chief Adviser for Rohingya and Priority Affairs to lead discussions and strategic initiatives related to the Rohingya crisis. The National Committee on Coordination, Management and Law and Order, formed in December 2020 and led by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), also provides guidance on maintaining security and order in the camps. To ensure consistency and coherence, any strategy, policy, partnership document or agreement, or MoU to be concluded between the UN agencies and the Government pertaining to the Rohingya humanitarian response is required to be reviewed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) as the NTF Chair, prior to its conclusion.

Based in Cox's Bazar, the RRRRC, under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), is responsible for the management and oversight of the Rohingya refugee/FDMN response in the camps. The Deputy Commissioner (DC), leading the civil administration, has crucial responsibilities for coordinating the response to the needs of Bangladeshi host communities, including during natural disasters, and for ensuring security and public order.

For the international humanitarian community, the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) in Dhaka provides overall guidance for the Rohingya humanitarian response and engages with the Government of Bangladesh at the national level, including through liaison with the NTF and relevant line Ministries. The UN Resident Coordinator, UNHCR Representative, and IOM Chief of Mission serve as the SEG Co-Chairs.

At the field level, the Principal Coordinator of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Secretariat ensures the overall coordination of the response in Cox's Bazar, including liaison with the RRRC, DC, and government authorities. The ISCG Principal Coordinator facilitates the Refugee Operations and Coordination Team (ROCT) meeting, which brings together the Heads of operational UN Agencies in Cox's Bazar and members of the international and Bangladeshi non-governmental organizations (NGO) community active in the response, as well as donor community representatives. The ISCG convenes a regular Inter-Sector Meeting to ensure inter-sector coordination in the response, including frequent sector and thematic meetings with the RRRC on key issues as the representative of the Government on Rohingya operations in Cox's Bazar.

The overall inter-agency coordination structure on Bhasan Char is led by UNHCR in consultation with the government authorities. UNHCR brings together the operational UN Agencies and members of the international and Bangladeshi NGO community active in the response, as well as the donor community. From the Government, the RRRC remains the operational counterpart in the Rohingya refugee/FDMN response.

Significant efforts will continue to enhance transparency, cost-effectiveness, and agility in the coordination of the overall Rohingya response. The coordination of the response in Cox's Bazar has been significantly streamlined over time, which included the reduction and nationalization of many positions. The ISCG Secretariat, Sector lead agencies, and other actors contributing to the coordination structure, continue to increase efficiencies and effectiveness through cost-sharing and colocation of staff, while adapting to change amidst the evolving needs and complex challenges in the camps.

In 2022, the humanitarian community finalized a set of Principles of Rationalization that aim to ensure that all Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in Bangladesh have equitable access to all basic services in a predictable, efficient, and timely manner, and that the humanitarian community is transparent and accountable in its interventions. Since 2022, each sector has reviewed its partner quality and coverage using these principles, working towards equitable service coverage as part of collective efforts to rationalize and streamline the response. However, efficiency gains in cost-effectiveness and harmonized service delivery across camps are not enough to prevent the severe impact of any future funding decrease.

To address this challenge, JRP partners will be exploring ways to increase the resilience of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities in 2025-26 through the expansion of livelihoods and income-generation opportunities in the camps. New livelihoods opportunities in the camps for able-bodied refugees/FDMNs are required to enhance efforts to improve resilience and reduce dependence on humanitarian funding, while targeted assistance must continue to be used to support the most vulnerable households. Sectors will also continue to identify cost efficiencies in 2025-26 and beyond, including through cross-sector collaboration, to reduce duplication of projects and overhead costs, and strengthen localization.

To promote development support for vulnerable host communities, coordination will continue with the District Administration of Cox's Bazar and relevant line ministries, international financial institutions, and other development partners. Sectors and partners have been encouraged to consider the priorities articulated in the District Development and Growth Priorities for Cox's Bazar, which was developed by the District Administration of Cox's Bazar in collaboration with UNDP and other partners. Further efforts are promoting additional and complementary support to host communities from development partners outside of the scope of the JRP, as well as area-based and systems-strengthening approaches that enhance access to quality services for both Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities.

The coordination system will continue to mainstream important cross-cutting issues across the work of all sectors and humanitarian partners. The Centrality of Protection will be ensured through the Protection Framework as outlined in this document, the MoU for the UN's overall engagement on Bhasan Char and the cross-sectoral work of the Protection Sector, including the peace and security campaign launched to address the rising insecurity in the camps.

The protective impact of aid programming will be maximized across the response through protection mainstreaming – a way of designing and implementing programmes that consider protection risks and potential violations throughout the programme cycle. Age, gender, and other vulnerability considerations of all individuals benefitting from or participating in JRP activities is being mainstreamed. This includes people with disabilities who face long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments, that may hinder their full and effective participation on an equal basis. As youth aged between 15 and 24 years old often get lost between programming for children and adults, partners will increase their focus on youth-responsive interventions tailored to their wide-ranging capacities, unique needs and priorities.

Accountability to Affected Populations is the humanitarian commitment to take account of, give account to, and be held to account by the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities. Programming with participatory approaches that actively engage the Rohingya and host communities in programme design, implementation, and monitoring – together with regular community engagement by partners – remain key elements of the response, ensuring that the voices of the most vulnerable populations are incorporated into decision-making and promoting a sense of ownership within the community. In 2025, the large number of feedback and response mechanisms will be streamlined to improve their efficiency and effectiveness as part of ongoing efforts to strengthen accountability. Disaster risk reduction and management and energy and environment initiatives will also be integrated across the response for a coordinated approach to EPR, energy solutions, natural resource management, and environmental protection and rehabilitation.

Finally, efforts are ongoing to ensure protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) – a form of gender-based violence that constitutes an abuse of power by humanitarian workers and others in positions of power against affected populations. The PSEA network bears the responsibility of developing a safe and confidential protection system for survivors and bringing together the UN system, and international and Bangladeshi NGOs to prevent, assist and refer allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). All JRP partners, i.e., the UN and NGOs, are required to be members of the PSEA Network, mainstream PSEA into their projects, and comply with PSEA standards, including through the PSEA standard operating procedures for complaint referral in the response, which are in line with global standards.

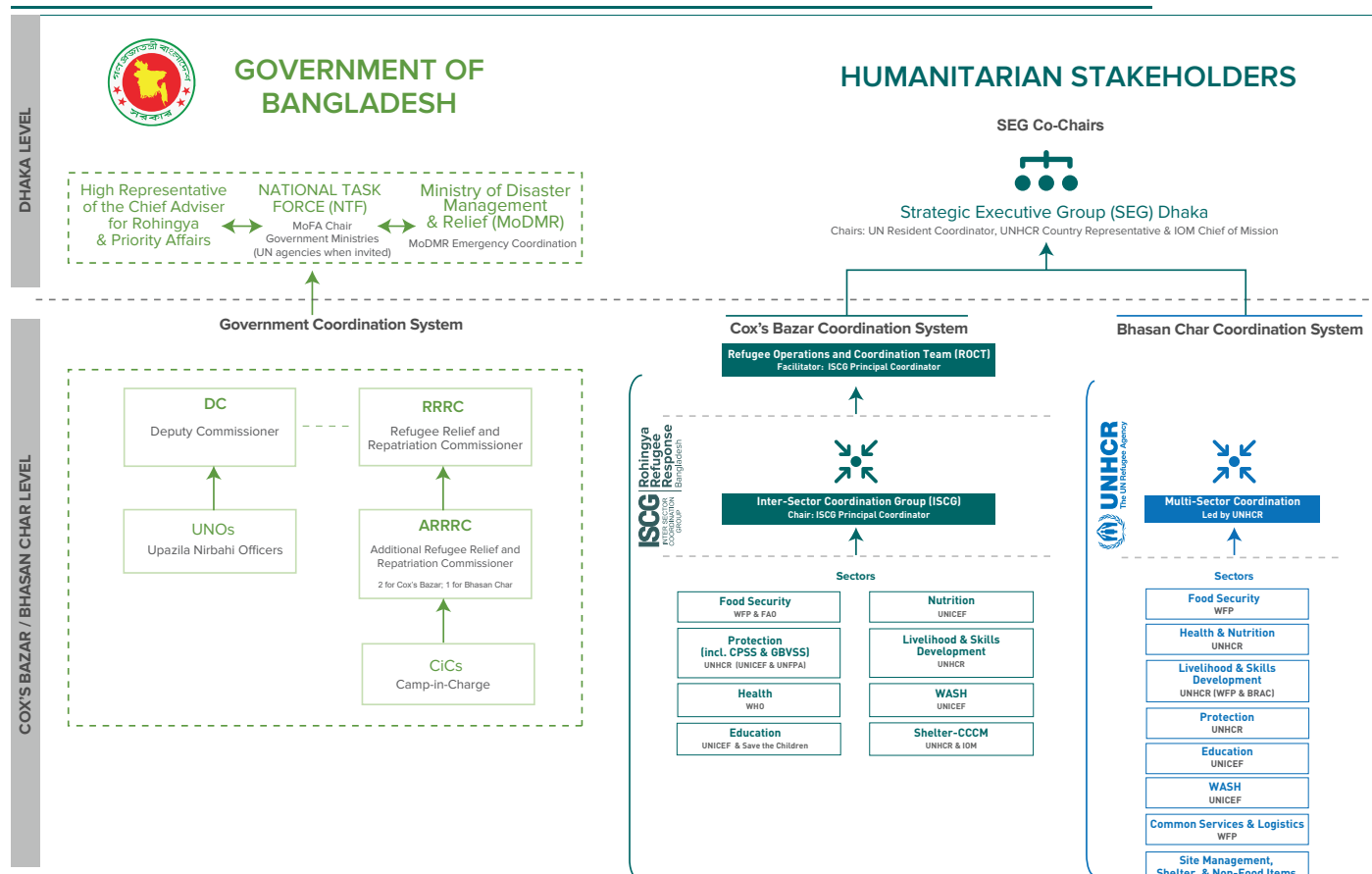
While distinct from the JRP and coordination mechanisms in Bangladesh, the UNHCR-led Global Refugee Forum (GRF) 2023 and Multi-Stakeholder Pledge for Rohingya Refugees¹³ present a strategic platform to bolster international solidarity with Bangladesh and the Rohingya response beyond financial contributions. The Pledge's strategic priorities, identified together with the Government of Bangladesh and the international community, aim to ease the pressure of the Rohingya refugee/FDMN population's prolonged stay on the people and Government of Bangladesh. The commitments made by national and international civil society, humanitarian and development actors, international donors and UN agencies in the Pledge have the potential, if fully implemented, to transform the Rohingya response into a more comprehensive response with sustained international support to achieve the multi-sectoral objectives of the JRP. This includes enhancing comprehensive solutions and collective resilience through meaningful access to livelihoods, skills development, education opportunities, and climate action.

REPORTING

The humanitarian community, through the ISCG, will publish an annual report on the implementation of the JRP, including outcomes and planned deliverables, as well as the impacts created on the lives and well-being of the Rohingya and the host community population.

13. A summary of the Pledge with subsequent updates is available [here](#).

Figure 1: Coordination Mechanism for the Rohingya Humanitarian Response



JOINT RESPONSE PLAN - OVERVIEW AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Under the overall leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, the humanitarian community has conducted needs assessments, consultations, and strategic planning which have resulted in the prioritized 2025-26 Joint Response Plan. For 2025, the Plan seeks USD 934.5 million for 113 partners¹⁴ – 59 of which are Bangladeshi NGOs – to respond to the critical needs of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, and mitigate impacts on the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas.

The increase in the 2025 JRP appeal compared to JRP 2024 is due to three main factors:

- 1. Protection and humanitarian needs have increased substantially in Cox's Bazar:** Protection needs have escalated due to rising vulnerabilities, security risks and criminal activities in the camps, requiring more tailored services for complex cases and the introduction of a protection-led, cross-sectoral campaign to promote peace and security. In addition, a growing camp population and new Rohingya refugee/FDMN arrivals from Myanmar, directly impact on the budget for monthly food assistance, and other critical and lifesaving assistance.
- 2. Ageing infrastructure and structures require urgent rehabilitation to maintain minimum humanitarian standards:** After 7 years, facilities, shelters and networks built mostly on a temporary basis require extensive maintenance to meet the high level of demand and to respond to various natural hazard events, such as fires, cyclones and landslides.

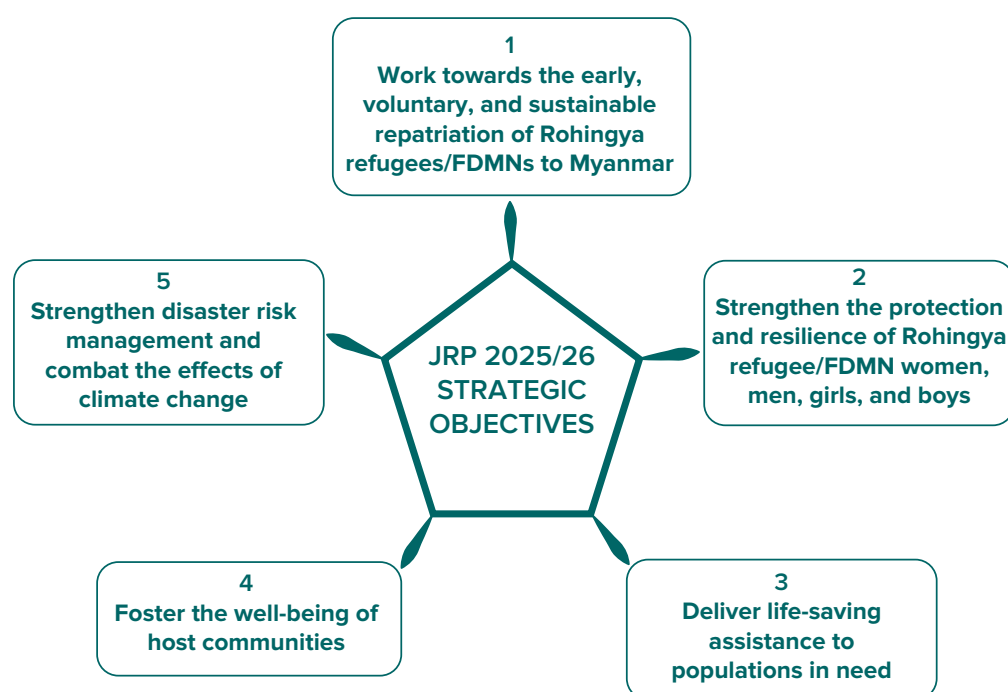
14. 113 partners, without duplication, including 57 Appealing Partners and 84 Implementing Partners. Of the Appealing Partners, 28 are implementing activities under other projects.

- 3. Investment in more sustainable interventions:** JRP 2025-26 seeks to increase investment in approaches that will build desperately needed resilience within the response and reduce running costs over time. This includes expanded livelihoods support for Rohingya households inside the camps, expanded resilience activities to improve the food security of host communities of Cox's Bazar, and the piloting of new shelter designs made of safer, weather-resistant materials.

A similar level of donor support will be needed for 2026, and a detailed appeal will be developed at the end of 2025 based on the evolving context.

It is important to note that since the beginning of the response, some NGOs and other partners have mobilized resources fully outside the JRP framework, including from development donors, yet complement the JRP strategies, plans, and programmes.¹⁴ In addition, some JRP partners mobilize funds inside and outside the JRP, either for the camps or host communities, or for both populations. In JRP 2025-26, the number of such partners is listed under each Sector strategy.

Figure 2: JRP 2025-26 Strategic Objectives



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ONE

WORK TOWARDS THE EARLY, VOLUNTARY AND SUSTAINABLE REPATRIATION OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES/FDMNS TO MYANMAR

Learning opportunities and enhanced skill development and capacities will continue to equip Rohingya with the skills and knowledge needed to rebuild their lives following their eventual return to Rakhine. The UN system, in particular UNHCR, will remain engaged with regional countries and players such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other interested international stakeholders working towards a political solution to the Myanmar crisis to end the conflict and help create conditions for the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs' early, voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return.

¹⁴ These include, for example, MSF, Red Cross/ Red Crescent family, AFAD, and other Turkish NGOs.

Rohingya refugees/FDMNs continue to express their desire to return to Myanmar as soon as possible, to be recognized as Burmese and to enjoy their basic rights in their place of origin.

Learning in the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar language, skills development, and income generating activities in the camps and linked to livelihood opportunities available in Rakhine state in Myanmar, remain critical to maintaining their hope, dignity and resilience during their displacement in Bangladesh. This support, including education and livelihoods opportunities for youth, will facilitate durable solutions including early, voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return and reintegration in Rakhine State, Myanmar.

The UN system in Bangladesh will continue working with the UN system in Myanmar for the acceptance of learning and skills acquired in Bangladesh camps by Myanmar authorities, and provide a periodic update about the development of such work.

Meanwhile, the UN system in Myanmar will continue working to support and encourage the authorities in Myanmar to facilitate the early, voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TWO

STRENGTHEN THE PROTECTION AND RESILIENCE OF ROHINGYA REFUGEE/ FDMN WOMEN, MEN, GIRLS, AND BOYS

Protect individuals and communities, and contribute to an enabling environment respectful of the basic needs, well-being, and resilience of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations.

Effective and targeted protection and assistance, and joint registration by the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR, and documentation for all Rohingya refugee/FDMN women, men, girls, and boys in Bangladesh, will continue in line with the MoU signed between the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR on 26 January 2018 on the exchange of personal data of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. Activities will include but are not limited to:

- Registering new refugee/FDMN arrivals using biometric data collection to facilitate timely access to humanitarian assistance and to offer targeted support for refugees/FDMNs with specific needs.
- Addressing GBV, and providing child protection and protection case management and prevention services, to reduce the impact of negative coping mechanisms, while improving mental health, psychosocial support, and referral systems to connect people with these services.
- Promoting an integrated, inclusive, and multi-sectoral approach to address the unmet protection needs of persons with specific needs.
- Preventing and responding to the risk of recruitment and promoting peace and security in the Rohingya camps through specific activities and cross-sectoral collaboration to strengthen the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum.
- Providing affected populations with access to lifesaving information and knowledge about available services, and meaningful feedback mechanisms.
- Engaging communities – and facilitating their meaningful access to services, skills training, and livelihood opportunities inside the camps – to build resilience and reduce vulnerability to protection risks and shocks, including economic shocks.

- Preventing and responding to the risks of human trafficking and smuggling in line with the Bangladeshi National Action Plan, and also by counselling and building awareness among Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. Collaboration with regional countries in the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea and mandated UN agencies will continue to be explored.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE THREE

DELIVER LIFESAVING ASSISTANCE TO POPULATIONS IN NEED

Maintain cost-effective services and assistance to ensure equal access for affected populations in need of humanitarian assistance in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char and explore opportunities to introduce more sustainable approaches to reduce the vulnerability of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, enhance preparedness and contingency plans for disaster responses at the Upazila level.

This will include but is not limited to:

- **Food assistance:** Providing lifesaving food assistance, including through electronic vouchers (e-vouchers) to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, which enables access to a more diverse diet, and continuing with plans to increase e-voucher outlets and livelihood opportunities to promote refugee/FDMN resilience and food security;
- **Nutrition:** Reducing the burden of malnutrition for all girls and boys under 5, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women by ensuring targeted access to high-quality integrated nutrition services;
- **Health:** Offering free treatment to targeted host communities and Rohingya alike at camp health facilities to improve access and utilization of primary and secondary health services. The focus will be on emergency care, sexual and reproductive healthcare services, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health, mental health and psychosocial support, non-communicable diseases, increasing adoption of family planning measures by Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, and ensuring measures against communicable diseases with outbreak potential, including but not limited to vaccination;
- **Safe water, sanitation and hygiene:** Implementing water supply systems that aim to ensure access to safe water for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and the host community, as well as the maintenance of safe and functional latrines and bathing cubicles, particularly respecting the specific needs of women and girls, and strengthening the management of water resources and solid waste following Government of Bangladesh guidance;
- **Shelter and camp management:** Repairing and maintaining shelters and the immediate surrounding areas, with a focus on the accessibility of persons with specific needs, and providing non-food item (NFI) assistance through vouchers and in-kind distributions, including through LPG distribution. Site management and development support will focus on disaster risk reduction and EPR in the camps, including the relocation of refugee/FDMN households in areas at high-risk of landslides, and targeted support to vulnerable host community households;¹⁶
- **Education:** In consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, continue learning, particularly for girls, following the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar language for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in learning centres, as well as complementary learning for children and youth who have dropped out of formal education;
- **Support for youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, and children and women at heightened risk:** Providing multi-sectoral services, including case management and referrals, for youth, older persons,

¹⁶ While the testing of fire and weather resilient materials in shelter construction and small scale piloting will continue under JRP 2025, future scale-up of the most appropriate shelter design options will be funded through complementary support outside the JRP, due to the high costs involved.

persons with disabilities, children who have experienced violence, neglect, abuse, or exploitation, as well as GBV survivors;

- **Safe fuel option:** Continue the provision of safe and cleaner energy through LPG – helping protect vulnerable refugees/FDMNs, especially women and girls, and enabling the re-greening of the refugee/FDMN camps by reducing the need to cut trees for fuel.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FOUR

FOSTER THE WELL-BEING OF HOST COMMUNITIES

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh, international financial institutions and other development partners as well as affected populations, support vulnerable households in Cox's Bazar in the spirit of mitigating the effects of hosting a large number of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on the host communities. Complementary development programmes – for example, those funded by the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and the UN – will help the Government to facilitate equitable access to quality services for communities; strengthen public service infrastructure and delivery through system and capacity strengthening; support sustainable and improved livelihoods for host communities; and rehabilitate the environment and ecosystem.

Cox's Bazar is one of the poorest districts in Bangladesh, with an estimated 33 percent of the population in the district living below the poverty line. Prior to the 2017 influx, its residents already faced constraints to accessing basic infrastructure and services, low socio-economic indicators, and minimal adaptive and coping capacity against shocks. The frequent exposure to severe weather, including cyclones and flooding, causing landslides, salt intrusion, and drought, continue to present major challenges to the district's pursuit of human development, poverty reduction, and sustainable economic growth.¹⁷ The geography and topography of Cox's Bazar make it particularly vulnerable to the consequences of climate-induced, environmental, and natural hazards.

JRP and Development Support to Cox's Bazar District

Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, significant investments by JRP partners and international financial institutions since 2018 have helped bolster the development of the Cox's Bazar district, and strengthen livelihoods and food security, health and nutrition, WASH, shelter, and more. For instance, dozens of cyclone shelters in the host community have been improved with running water and accessibility ramps, along with the 'last mile' roadways leading to them, which facilitates market access and vulnerable individuals' capacity to reach safety in emergencies. Entrepreneurship training has equipped vulnerable women with the skills to start their own businesses, such as vegetable farming or poultry rearing, while aggregation centres strengthen market linkages between the camps and host communities and enable small-scale farmers to secure better prices for their crops. The international community's response to COVID-19 in Cox's Bazar helped the Government of Bangladesh to care for the ill and prevent deaths in specialized isolation and treatment facilities, procure vaccines, monitor the spread of disease, and vaccinate the population, while also providing more than a million host community members with cash support to cope with the economic fallout of the pandemic.

The JRP will extend support to targeted host communities in Cox's Bazar, in particular within the Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, to help mitigate the impacts of sheltering Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. Under the guidance of the Government of Bangladesh, the 2025-26 JRP includes selected and prioritized activities to address host community needs with a focus on complementarity with development planning for these areas and alignment

17. General Economics Division, Bangladesh Planning Commission. Delta Plan 2100 (2022) available here: bdp2100kp.gov.bd.

with the country's wider developmental priorities. JRP-funded activities for affected host communities are designed to promote safe water, sanitation, and hygiene; education; skills development and capacity-building; livelihoods, health; and the environment and ecosystem, avoiding duplication with development initiatives outside the JRP, while ensuring coordination with relevant development actors, including international financial institutions.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FIVE

STRENGTHEN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND COMBAT THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

In coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment resulting from the number and protracted presence of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in Cox's Bazar. This will include efforts to restore ecosystems, promote reforestation, develop waste management plans, and strengthen disaster coordination mechanisms, promote the use of renewable and cleaner energy sources, discourage the use of plastic materials and packaging, and train Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities to respond to the effects of climate change and disaster risks.

In 2025 and 2026 the humanitarian community, under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, will continue to support a comprehensive and collaborative approach to disaster risk reduction and management in the camps and host communities. The humanitarian community will build synergy and alignment with the government by continuing to invest in partnerships for a cohesive and efficient emergency response to natural disasters. The aim will be to substantially reduce negative impacts, damages, and loss of lives and assets by accelerating the institutionalization of a robust EPR system and to address systemic risk by integrating EPR into all policies, programmes, and investments.

Investments will focus on implementing crucial EPR components in the camps and host communities to increase resilience, and ensure the availability of climate-resilient shelters, infrastructures, and facilities, including for emergency relocation. Disaster risk informed policies, guidelines, and SOPs will be improved and implemented, including increased harmonization of contingency capacity and business continuity plans. The establishment of an inclusive and people-centred, end-to-end early warning system for all hazards, and strengthening EPR governance and coordination mechanisms, will be prioritized.

In the camps, disaster risk mitigation and natural resource management will be promoted through a Blue Green Network approach that integrates risk-informed site planning and development, and addresses watershed management, slope stabilization, and flood mitigation through stream and drainage systems. Efforts to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change through environmental rehabilitation and conservation in the camps and host communities will include the promotion of renewable and cleaner energy sources (such as solar lights and solar electricity grids), strengthened nature-based solutions for flood and landslide mitigation (i.e. plantation), and the adoption of sustainable solid waste management systems, as well as land and water restoration activities. Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and members of the host community will contribute to environmental sustainability in their communities, while they are empowered by advances in green skills development to ensure long-term resilience in Bangladesh and Myanmar.

LPG, energy-efficient cooking sets, and alternative sustainable solutions for efficient fuel use in the Rohingya camps and vulnerable host community households will continue to play a critical role in preventing further forest degradation, while improving peaceful coexistence, and reducing protection risks. Reducing the use of plastic materials and packaging by promoting bio-degradable alternatives such as jute bags and sacks, using established bamboo treatment plants, and developing systems for sustainable water resource management (including in water-scarce areas), will also be key priorities for reducing environmental impacts and increasing climate resilience.

Figure 3: Breakdown of JRP Partners in 2025



^aThe unique partner figure refers to all appealing and implementing partners with overlap removed.

^{*}Appealing partners represented in the 2025 JRP are organizations raising funds primarily from Member States or countries through the JRP, as part of a Sector responding to the Rohingya refugee response in Bangladesh.

^{**}Implementing partners are organizations that receive funding from appealing partners to implement project activities approved and covered by the 2025 JRP.

KEY ASPECTS AND CHALLENGES

MITIGATING POTENTIAL TENSIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITIES

The Myanmar crisis has had important socio-economic and security implications for Bangladesh, with the greatest impacts on the host communities in Cox's Bazar who have generously hosted one million Rohingya refugees/FDMNs since 2017. Consequences include pressure on already-strained infrastructure, livelihoods, the environment, and public services. Inhabitants in Cox's Bazar have faced labour competition and environmental degradation, as well as price fluctuations that require greater attention from the international community to help mitigate their negative impacts and maintain peaceful coexistence.

The 2025-26 JRP seeks to maximize opportunities to mitigate potential tension and violence within and surrounding the camps, and between Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities in Cox's Bazar. Despite the challenging context, the Government of Bangladesh and its law enforcement and security agencies continue to play a vital role in promoting peace, safety and security in the camps. The Government retains the overall responsibility for and leadership of the provision of security for the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in the camps and host communities, as well as humanitarian staff working in the response.

The Government of Bangladesh must sustain its efforts to seize and remove illegal arms from the camps and control the activities of criminal groups to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps. At the same time, security measures must remain proportionate, with accountability and community engagement by law enforcement agencies key to maintaining the trust of the refugee/FDMN community. The humanitarian community will continue to support efforts of the Government of Bangladesh to maintain safety and security in the camps and host communities, including through preventive approaches such as community safety forums, community-based dialogues, capacity-building and training initiatives to capacitate the Armed Police Battalion and other security forces. In parallel, development support to host communities to help strengthen the rule of law and good governance will continue in line with the Government's wider Development and Growth Priorities for Cox's Bazar.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

The 2025-26 Joint Response Plan is based on a series of planning assumptions and constraints, which include but are not limited to the following:

1. The 2025-26 JRP will support the existing Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar and on Bhasan Char with lifesaving humanitarian assistance, while simultaneously building resilience at individual, household and community level.
2. Voluntary relocations to Bhasan Char will continue to be organized by the Government of Bangladesh, reaching up to 40,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char in 2025. Adjustments to the budget may be made based on the actual number of Rohingya on Bhasan Char.
3. While some emergency preparedness and contingency planning activities are included within the JRP, additional funding would be sought through a joint flash appeal or other funding mechanisms in case a significant emergency response is required.
4. The appeal for JRP 2025 includes activities and assistance in support of 50,000 confirmed new arrivals who fled more recently to Bangladesh. Additionally, an estimated 50,000 new arrivals are believed to be living in the Cox's Bazar camps and are in the process of being biometrically identified¹⁸. This population,

¹⁸. Newly arrived Rohingyas who have been recorded through biometric identification procedure jointly by GoB and UNHCR.

and any further new arrivals who arrive during 2025, will be included in future updates to Sector responses and budgets. If Bangladesh is faced with a sudden or significant influx of refugees/FDMNs that requires additional funds, a supplementary humanitarian appeal will be issued in consultation with the Government.

5. Important funding from international financial institutions and other development donors continues to be secured for interventions in Cox's Bazar district, however, the majority of funds are deployed outside the framework of the JRP. As such, closer alignment with Sector strategies will be needed to maximize the effectiveness of this complementary support within the camps and host communities.¹⁹

6. The humanitarian community, in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, will make tangible and concrete efforts to work towards early, voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return as soon as conditions in Myanmar allow. Additional planning and reallocation of resources will be needed in the event of a large-scale organized early, voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of the Rohingya from Bangladesh to Myanmar.

7. The Government, with support of the UN agencies and development partners, will continue to undertake necessary engagements, including mobilization of resources for sustaining the Rohingya response on Bhasan Char.

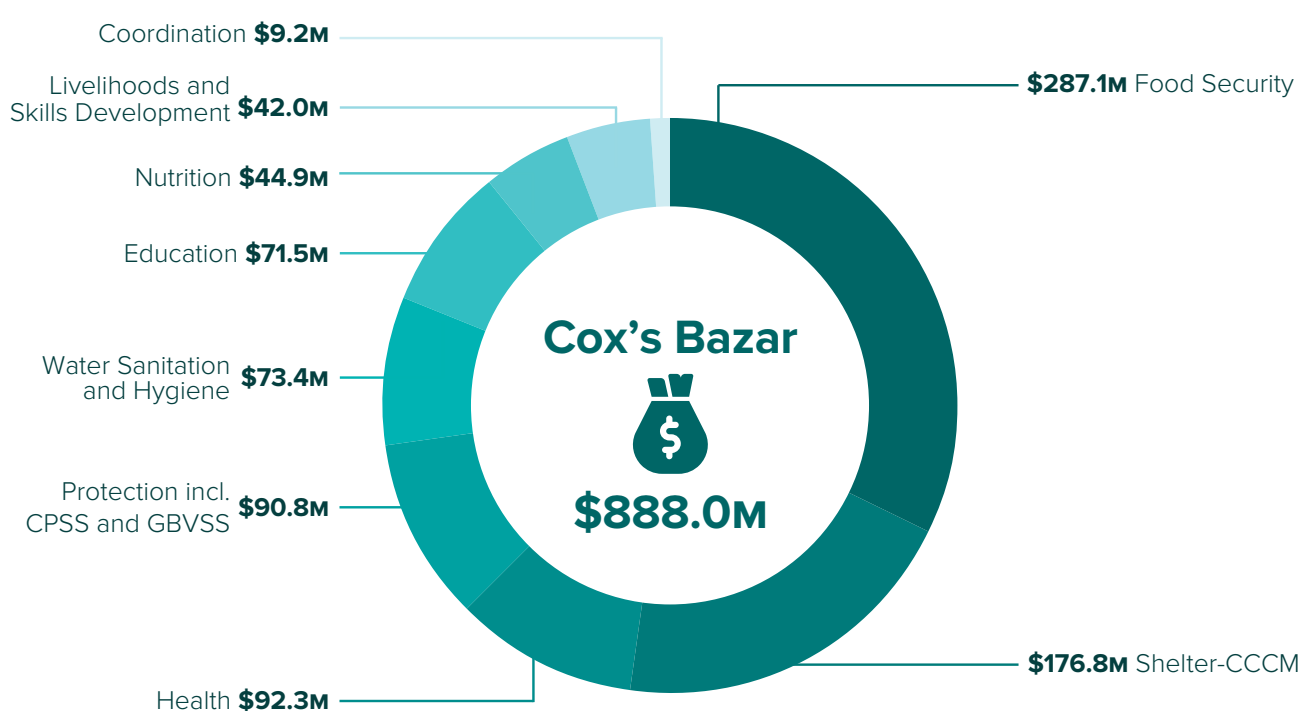
8. Force majeure or other unforeseen events shall not impede humanitarian operations, but may necessitate a revision of JRP 2025-26 depending on the impacts on the affected populations.

19. Build Back Better is one of the most significant needs identified for dedicated support outside the core funding to the JRP, including the gradual replacement of the existing bamboo and tarpaulin shelters in the camps with more environmentally friendly, fire- and weather-resistant materials that can be easily dismantled when no longer needed.

COX'S BAZAR: SECTOR RESPONSE STRATEGIES & FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

OVERVIEW

Figure 3: Financial requirements by Sector for the Cox's Bazar Response in 2025²⁰



20. The budget for Year 2 of JRP 2025-26 will be prepared separately.

FOOD SECURITY



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure and sustain the timely provision of lifesaving, nutrition-sensitive food assistance for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. (SO2, SO3)
2. Support the food security and resilience of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs through climate-smart context-specific food production activities and early actions. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)
3. Strengthen host community household food security, nutrition, and resilience through climate-smart agricultural production, food management and market-linkage activities. (SO3, SO4, SO5)
4. Improve the socio-economic status of host communities by enhancing natural resources and their capacity in disaster risk management, including addressing climate change impacts with early warning and early actions. (SO3, SO4, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 287.1M**

 **USD 259.3M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **USD 27.8M**
Bangladeshi Host Community

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **1.44M**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **1.44M**

 **1.05M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **392,126**
Bangladeshi Host Community

 **16**
Sector Projects

 **16**
Appealing Partners

 **20**
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Department of Agricultural Extension

Sector Lead Agencies: WFP | FAO

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Preliminary findings from the REVA-8 revealed that overall vulnerability remained high between 2023 and 2024. Among Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, vulnerability improved slightly from 97% to 96%, while food consumption scores improved due to the reinstatement of the full food ration in August 2024. The majority of Rohingya remained highly dependent on humanitarian food assistance. However, double-digit food inflation could erode gains made in Rohingya food security and undermine the positive impact of the restored food ration. In the Bangladeshi communities, meanwhile, overall vulnerability increased from 53% to 69% between 2022 and 2023, indicating the need to strengthen food security and resilience interventions.

Following the restoration of the full ration in August 2024, the Sector will continue to deliver inclusive, lifesaving, nutrition-sensitive food assistance through e-vouchers to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in the camps. An additional supplement will be given to extremely vulnerable households, such as woman- or child-headed households, and households with elderly family members or persons with disabilities.

Lifesaving food assistance to the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs valued at USD 12.50 per person per month in 2025 remains critical to meet minimum energy and nutrient needs. Since 2024, this transfer value includes fortified rice to improve micro-nutrient intake. Delivery will continue through e-vouchers at outlets across the camps for enhanced dignity, flexibility, and dietary diversity; this innovative and protection-sensitive approach to procure food items from the local market benefits farmers in host communities and Bangladeshi traders. As much as possible, produce at retail shops in the camps will be sourced through local aggregation centres, strengthening market linkages of the host community farmers and promoting peaceful coexistence.

Contingency stocks of in-kind food (hot meals) will be maintained for rapid food assistance during emergencies or natural disasters response. Sector partners organize focus group discussions, community meetings, in-depth interviews, and regular surveys with Rohingya refugees/FDMN to gather their insights on evolving needs, challenges, preferences, and the effectiveness of assistance.

The Food Security Sector (FSS) will continue with resilience-based activities, such as food production and cash-for-work, which extend the diversity of food sources of targeted refugees/FDMNs and host communities through money-in-hand, as well as training on homestead gardening, pond aquaculture and awareness raising on food safety and processing. As additional support to the host communities, farm-based income generation activities and related specialized services will continue. Climate-smart agriculture-related infrastructures will also be enhanced and supported, improving producers' access to markets. FSS will strengthen market linkages, infrastructure, and supply chain integration of smallholders by transforming host community aggregation centres into one-stop shops for specialized services, training, and networking.

Natural resource management and disaster risk reduction will continue in the host communities, focusing on ecosystem restoration, including land stabilization and reforestation. Long-term sustainability and resilience will be achieved by building the capacity of government and local actors, and vulnerable communities. Nature-based solutions will be scaled up with a focus on ecosystem restoration, including biological land stabilization, riparian plantations, and reforestation, providing further economic opportunities and skills to advance the green economy.

While most Sector funding comes from humanitarian partners, new development support from international financial institutions is expected to contribute to e-voucher assistance in the camps, as well as disaster risk reduction to finalize SOPs for agriculture-based initiatives to reduce the cost of aggregation centres over the longer term. In collaboration with the Government, FSS will contribute to the development of host communities through increased access to farmable land, food storage facilities, production technologies, financial services, and other relevant agricultural facilities.

EDUCATION



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Provide safe, inclusive, and equitable access to learning opportunities for Rohingya refugee/FDMN children and support education services for host community children. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)
2. Provide quality learning following the Myanmar curriculum and other education services for Rohingya refugee/FDMN children and host community children. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4)
3. Enhance community engagement and capacity strengthening of Education partners and relevant stakeholders to ensure quality and accountable implementation of Education services. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 71.5M**

 **USD 64.1M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **USD 7.4M**
Bangladeshi Host Community

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **677,163**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **493,556**

 **437,445**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **56,111**
Bangladeshi Host Community

 **20**
Sector Projects

 **20**
Appealing Partners

 **32**
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh:
Directorate of Primary Education

Sector Lead Agencies: UNICEF | Save the Children

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Government of Bangladesh, together with Education Sector partners, are currently providing education services following the Myanmar Curriculum. As of September 2024, 315,556 learners were enrolled, of which 303,064 were Rohingya (156,979 girls and 146,085 boys) and 12,492 host community (12,856 Bangladeshi girls and 5,673 boys), representing 76% achievement of JRP 2024 targets.²¹ The attendance rate was 83% for both Rohingya boys and girls, which indicates positive uptake of education in the camps. According to the 2024 ISNA, however, 24% of respondents indicated their children were not enrolled in camp learning facilities. The major reasons mentioned by refugees/FDMNs for non-enrolment included: family restrictions on adolescent girls (24%), and the child having already been married (12%), enrolled in a madrasa (12%) or needing to help at home (6%).

In 2025-26, the Education Sector will focus on providing quality and inclusive education through the Myanmar Curriculum for Rohingya children from 3 to 18 years, as well as Early Childhood Development, and Accelerated Learning Programmes for over-aged learners to ensure Myanmar cultural and heritage identity preservation. To ensure teaching quality and inclusive education, teachers will be provided with professional development focusing on language competencies, subject knowledge, pedagogy and assessment. The Sector will prioritize increasing access to education for adolescent girls and children with disabilities through more flexible learning arrangements, such as female-only classes and Community-Based Learning Facilities. The establishment and maintenance of learning facilities will remain a key focus to ensure access to learning opportunities. To ensure that children are learning, assessment of learning outcomes for learners using different assessment methods will be applied. Additional community consultation and participation in the Sector will be facilitated through the Community Education Support Groups in all camps to support enrolment and attendance.

21. Education Sector 5Ws Dashboard (August 2024).

Partners will support priority education needs of Bangladeshi children in Ukhiya and Teknaf, in particular by helping to increase school attendance rates, through close collaboration with the Directorate of Primary Education (DPE), District Primary Education Office (DPEO) and District Education Office (DEO).

To support disaster risk reduction, climate change and environment, disaster preparedness plans will be developed for all learning facilities. Coordination with the WASH Sector will ensure availability of safe, gender-segregated and inclusive WASH facilities. The capacity of education technical officers, volunteers, programme officers and teachers will be enhanced including on Code of Conduct, child safeguarding and PSEA. Cost effectiveness will be enhanced by using per learner costing, standardizing activities such as teacher training, and prioritizing centralized procurement of sector-wide teaching and learning materials.

From 2025, complementary development funding is expected to support the construction of new learning centres to enhance access to education and life skills for out-of-school Rohingya children and newly introduced classes. The Sector, in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, also plans to introduce grade 12 of the Myanmar Curriculum from 2025 as part of its higher secondary education plan, which will further improve students' life opportunities.

HEALTH



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Support equitable access to essential primary and secondary healthcare services for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and the host community. (SO2, SO3, SO4)
2. Prepare for, prevent, and respond to outbreaks of communicable disease and other hazards that have potentially negative public health consequences. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)
3. Promote health and well-being at the individual, household and community level. (SO2, SO3, SO4)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 92.3M**

 **USD 75.5M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **USD 16.8M**
Bangladeshi Host Community

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **1.61M**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **1.18M**

 **1.05M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **142,100**
Bangladeshi Host Community

 **15**
Sector Projects

 **15**
Appealing Partners

 **11**
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Civil Surgeon
(Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

Sector Lead Agency: WHO

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Government of Bangladesh and Health partners have established a cohesive and coherent health system for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and the host community. Aligned with Humanitarian-Development Nexus initiatives and based on WHO health system building, the Sector's 2025-26 strategy is designed to ensure a comprehensive approach to healthcare delivery, supporting equitable access, preparedness for disease outbreaks, and the promotion of well-being for individuals and communities.

The health response will focus on maintaining a facility-based comprehensive curative and preventative care, and community health response package in line with the recently revised and endorsed [Minimum Package of Essential Health Services \(MPEHS\)](#). To improve the health status and well-being of affected people, the Sector will ensure the availability of and access to essential health services to avoid excess morbidity and preventable mortality from common causes by addressing Maternal and Child Health priorities – including Family Planning vaccinations, and services for Non-Communicable Diseases – in consultation with the government.

Based on Public Health Needs Assessment 2025 findings, about 80% of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs are able to access care without difficulties. To achieve equitable access to primary and secondary healthcare, the Sector will focus on maintaining service delivery in key health facilities, strengthening the referral system to improve access to specialized care, and ensuring that resources are efficiently allocated. Besides the continuation of primary and secondary health service delivery, including medical consultations, medicine, and immunization, the Health Sector will focus on prioritized health concerns and outbreaks, including mental health, non-communicable diseases, respiratory infections, diarrhoea, hepatitis, and maternal and child health. Inclusion and access for persons with disabilities is one of the key priorities of the Sector for 2025-26.

The Sector will also ensure adequate capacity to detect, prepare for, and respond to all hazards (natural and biological) with threats to public health, especially those with outbreak/epidemic potential, including vaccination for new refugee/FDMN arrivals from Myanmar. Preparedness will include

updated emergency response plans for diseases (such as cholera and hepatitis C), enhanced surveillance systems and coordination with partners to mitigate the negative public health consequences of potential outbreaks. Through the expansion of its Health Management Information System (e.g. E-card initiative), the Sector will also improve evidence-based planning, decision-making and use of resources, while reducing costs and supporting better monitoring of patient outcomes. Meanwhile, the Sector will promote community health by advocating for health equity, ensuring that vulnerable groups – including gender minorities and persons with disabilities – have access to necessary services.

To relieve the strain on local health systems, the Sector will advocate for extended support targeting health complexes, Sadar Hospital and specialized hospitals in Cox's Bazar. Health partners will also support the Government's capacity to respond to health emergencies through the Office of the Civil Surgeon in Cox's Bazar – strengthening healthcare infrastructure so that upgrades serve all residents, and refugees/FDMNs can eventually access essential care without dependence on external aid.

Community health education and behaviour change communication through Community Health Workers remains a priority, both to increase utilization of health services and to equip refugees/FDMNs with the knowledge and skills to address health issues within their own communities. By offering livelihood opportunities in the camps in roles such as health promotion, the Sector continues to enhance refugees'/FDMNs' economic independence, further promoting refugee/FDMNs self-reliance and resilience.

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Support skills and capacity building of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs following the Skills Development Framework that can support their early, voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return and reintegration in Myanmar. (SO1, SO2, SO5)
2. Support Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in utilization of gained transferable and vocational skills to generate income opportunities and build resilience. (SO1, SO2, SO5)
3. Support host communities in diversified vocational skills development and sustainable livelihood options to promote peaceful coexistence. (SO1, SO2, SO4, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 42.0M**

 **USD 35.4M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **USD 6.6M**
Bangladeshi Host Community

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **781,508**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **65,711**

 **50,951**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **14,760**
Bangladeshi Host Community

 **24**
Sector Projects

 **24**
Appealing Partners

 **26**
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)

Sector Lead Agency: UNHCR

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector (LSDS) aims to continue implementing the 'Government of Bangladesh-UN Framework on Skills Development for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and Host Communities', endorsed by the Government in August 2022. Since January 2023, the Sector has been working to build the skills and capacities of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs commensurate with livelihood opportunities available in Rakhine State, to support early, voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return to Myanmar when conditions are conducive and increase their resilience to economic shocks during their stay in Bangladesh. Rohingya refugees/FDMNs will be supported with access to transferable skills training in line with the agreed framework on skills development, as well as livelihood opportunities.

The ISNA 2024 indicates that, while 73% of households reported having at least one source of income, only 35% of earners contributed to household income, among which very few were women. While female participation across LSDS training programmes currently exceeds 60%, a key priority in 2025-26 will be to support the transition from training into meaningful economic empowerment as income-generation opportunities for women remain disproportionately low. The Sector is also committed to ensuring interventions are responsive to the distinct needs of youth and persons with disabilities. Regular focus group discussions, meetings, and interviews with Rohingya refugees/FDMN ensure interventions incorporate their insights on opportunities, challenges, and gaps.

In 2023 and 2024, the Sector identified significant challenges in advancing skills development initiatives due to the low levels of literacy and numeracy among Rohingya refugees/FDMN. Accelerated Adult Learning (AAL) was introduced in 2024 to enhance the foundational skills necessary to qualify for vocational training, and gain skills to cope with daily life challenges, while reducing dropout rates and maximizing programme impact. In 2025-26, the Sector plans to expand its digital literacy programmes, targeting refugee/FDMN youth to equip them with essential skills for future opportunities, including skills linked to the green economy that can be used in Myanmar or Bangladesh, bridging a critical gap between humanitarian assistance and sustainable development.

Improved data collection and analysis will also enable the sector to monitor beneficiary progress and the impacts of sector projects, and adjust programming in real-time, resulting in tailored interventions and more efficient use of resources. Evidence-based consultations will help identify areas for scaling up livelihoods opportunities for refugees/FDMNs in the camps that do not negatively impact the host communities. Enhanced coordination with the Host Community Technical Working Group, and other sectors, including the continued and exclusive use of sector-made menstrual hygiene products for WASH hygiene kits, will also optimize resources, minimize duplication, and ensure more cohesive programme delivery.

The 2023 Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (J-MSNA) confirmed that unemployment remains high in the host communities, particularly for youth and women. The Sector will support activities focused on developing host community's sustainable employment and entrepreneurship-oriented skills which are recognized, certified and market-driven. In 2025-26, in close coordination with the Government and development partners, the Sector will complement the ongoing support for vulnerable Bangladeshi households in Cox's Bazar through access to microfinance programmes, financial literacy training, and entrepreneurship development. Institutional mechanisms and the skills of training providers will also be enhanced. Livelihood opportunities for the host community will include bolstering access to economic opportunities, strengthening food systems, localizing production, and enhancing market linkages within the camps and nearby host communities.

The Sector seeks to strengthen its technical and funding partnership with multilateral development banks to scale livelihoods programmes, and advocate for the integration of skilled refugee/FDMN labour into infrastructure projects to address skilled labour shortages (solar maintenance workers, electricians, concreters, plumbers, etc.) while providing refugees/FDMNs with practical work experience. This collaboration will also foster long-term self-reliance and opportunities for refugees/FDMNs and host communities by ensuring that trained beneficiaries are deployed effectively. Continued engagement with specialised institutions, such as the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank to strengthen data analysis, will enhance the design, planning and implementation of future sector-relevant projects. Continued advocacy and engagement with the private sector – and strengthened partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO) – aim to create the foundations for stronger livelihood opportunities, self-reliance, and resilience for refugees/FDMNs inside the camps and the surrounding host communities.

NUTRITION



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure equitable access and utilization of quality preventative nutrition specific services for boys and girls of 0 – 59 months, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women in camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar. (SO2, SO3)
2. Enhance equitable access and utilization of quality lifesaving nutrition services for early detection and treatment of acute malnutrition for boys and girls of 0 – 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) in camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar. (SO2, SO3, SO4)
3. Improve capacity of nutrition actors in nutrition information systems and knowledge-generation to facilitate scale-up of nutrition interventions. (SO2, SO3, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 44.9M**

 **USD 41.4M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **USD 3.5M**
Bangladeshi Host Community

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **509,408**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **424,256**

 **308,688**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **115,658**
Bangladeshi Host Community

 **06**
Sector Projects

 **06**
Appealing Partners

 **06**
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh:
Civil Surgeon (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

Sector Lead Agency: UNICEF

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Government of Bangladesh, together with the nutrition partners, have established integrated nutrition facilities to help address the systemic malnutrition in the camps and in Bangladeshi communities, with a specific focus on children under 5 years old, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, and mothers of children under two years. The Sector's nutrition interventions in 2025-26 will build the resilience of the Rohingya refugees/FDMN and vulnerable host communities by working to prevent maternal and child morbidity and mortality, and to improve the overall nutrition situation through improved access and quality of services. All nutrition services are being provided based on the national and global protocol/guidelines.

Per the 2023 Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey, wasting rose from 12.3% to 15.1% (critical prevalence) among children 6-59 months, while severe wasting nearly tripled, rising from 0.7% to 2.0% between 2022 and 2023. This was reflected in the 2024 programme data, where there was a 15% increase in children admitted with severe wasting and a 31% increase in admissions for moderate wasting compared to 2023.²²

The three priority programme areas in the camps and host community for 2025-26 are: lifesaving essential nutrition services (including prevention and treatment) and evidence-based analysis. Preventative nutrition services will include counselling of infant and young child feeding for caregivers, and provision of blanket supplementary feeding for children under 5 as well as PBW. Micronutrient supplementation will also be provided to children under 5, adolescent girls, PBW, and other extremely vulnerable individuals. Additional treatment services for acute malnutrition targeting children under 5 and PBW will be given, following screening, referral, and enrolment into respective nutrition programmes. Finally, nutrition information management will create evidence through periodic assessments of the nutrition status of the target population, administered through surveys, monthly data collection and analysis activities.

22. 2023 Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey available [here](#). Cox's Bazar Nutrition Sector, Programme Data Analysis (data from January to October 2024) available [here](#).

The Sector and its partners will continue to support emergency preparedness, and the mainstreaming of gender-responsive, disability inclusive and environmentally friendly programming, as well as facilitating appropriate referrals between other sectors of the humanitarian response. This will ensure appropriate access to and provision of quality nutrition services. To increase optimal childcaring and feeding awareness, community resilience and cost efficiencies, the Sector will enhance its collaboration with Health, Food Security, WASH, and other sectors to promote nutrition-sensitive systems. In the host community, the Sector will continue training beneficiaries on dietary diversity, food production and food loss; also supporting ultra-poor female-headed households to start tailoring and backyard poultry businesses; and equipping the Department of Agricultural Extension with the skills to deliver nutrition education to marginal/small-scale farmers.

Based on the [recent WHO guideline](#) on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema (acute malnutrition) in infants and children under 5 years, recommendations potentially relevant for the camp context which are not already in place is being explored for piloting from 4th quarter 2024 to 1st quarter 2025 and scaling up in 2nd quarter 2025, further supporting cost efficiencies without compromising the quality and sustainability of the nutrition services.

PROTECTION



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Promote access to protection services, including registration and documentation, to ensure timely identification and response to protection needs through evidence-based monitoring. (SO1, SO2, SO3)
2. Strengthen community-based protection mechanisms through meaningful and gender-sensitive participation that ensure Rohingya refugee's/FDMNs' agency in addressing protection concerns and promoting durable solutions. (SO1, SO2, SO4, SO5)
3. Support the strengthening of protection systems in partnership with the Government, partners, refugees/FDMNs, and host communities to support an inclusive, integrated multi-sectoral approach to respond to protection needs. (SO1, SO3, SO5)
4. Ensure that boys and girls, including adolescents and youth, facing life-threatening risks of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, and severe distress have access to well-coordinated and age-gender-disability-responsive child and youth protection services. (SO1, SO2, SO3)
5. Enhance access to survivor-centred services by responding to individual needs, preventing and mitigating GBV risks, and supporting survivors of GBV in the Rohingya refugee/FDMN camps and targeted areas in host communities. (SO2, SO3, SO4)
6. Promote peace and security by strengthening the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum, and peaceful coexistence. (SO1, SO2, SO4, SO5)

PROTECTION

(including CPSS and GBVSS)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 90.8M**

 **USD 78.7M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **USD 12.1M**
Bangladeshi Host Community

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **1.44**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **1.39M**

 **1.05M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **346,820**
Bangladeshi Host Community

 **33**
Sector Projects

 **21**
Appealing Partners

 **37**
Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The protection and security environment in the Rohingya refugee/FDMN camps in Cox's Bazar deteriorated significantly in 2024 due in large part to the escalation of the conflict in Myanmar. Despite considerable efforts by the Bangladeshi military and law enforcement agencies, organized groups increased their activities and engaged in ongoing confrontations inside the camps. This led to a rise in killings, abductions, extortion, recruitment, and violent incidents, which compromised the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps and impacted the safety and well-being of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. According to the ISNA, theft was reported as the top security concern by 51% of refugee/FDMN households, followed closely by fears of organized group presence (48%) and abduction or kidnapping incidents (38%).

The challenging security and protection situation has been further compounded by the lack of meaningful economic, livelihood and education opportunities that make Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, particularly refugee/FDMN children and youth, easy prey to trafficking, dangerous onward journeys by land and sea, exploitation by criminal groups, and other negative coping mechanisms such as child marriage. Young men, adolescent girls, single women, children, and people with disabilities, are at particular risk while refugee/FDMN volunteers and community leaders also face direct threats to comply with demands of organized criminal groups.

Regular community consultations indicate that Rohingya refugees/FDMNs live in considerable fear, while concerns about the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts risk undermining trust, with refugees/FDMNs resorting to vigilantism and people taking the law unto themselves. Tensions between the refugee/FDMN and host communities relating to

the security situation as well as broader Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues – including eviction/threat of eviction, arbitrary rent increase, land claims, and community tensions due to HLP disputes – are affecting the peaceful coexistence between the two communities. According to the ISNA, 1,437 HLP cases were reported in the third quarter of 2024 alone (87% involved disputes with the host community and 17% related to eviction concerns).

The Protection Sector will therefore expand protection monitoring in 2025-26 to identify protection risks that enable real-time data collection and analysis on issues such as security incidents including violence against children, gender-based violence, exploitation, human trafficking, and barriers to accessing essential services. It will ensure that emerging security risks, particularly those linked to organized groups, are promptly addressed through coordinated interventions, including case management, referral to protection services, and provision of legal aid and specialized services to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. To restore the humanitarian and civilian character of asylum, Protection partners will engage in closer collaboration with law enforcement agencies and other government actors to strengthen access to justice, build capacity and enhance advocacy for security in the camps, the prevention of child and gender-based violence, and enhanced HLP rights.

There is an urgent need to amplify advocacy, broader efforts in support of peace and security in the camps, and the promotion of peaceful coexistence, while strengthening interventions that safeguard the safety of the Rohingya and the humanitarian principles underpinning the protection response. This involves reinforcing community-based protection mechanisms, ensuring gender equality, and engaging with community structures to support community resilience, refugee/FDMN-led initiatives in support of peace, the inclusion of persons with specific needs or other vulnerabilities such as the youth, elderly, and persons with disabilities – including through support to their self-help groups. Visions on solutions will be formulated together with Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities to promote their agency and participation. Alongside community engagement and capacity building, advocacy for and support to peaceful coexistence will aim to further bolster the resilience of the most vulnerable groups and empower women.

The Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR will continue their critical efforts in the registration and documentation of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs, a cornerstone of the entire joint refugee response to ensure that Rohingya refugees/FDMNs can receive the necessary assistance, services, and protection they need. The Protection Sector will also work to further enhance collective accountability to affected populations (AAP) through effective complaint and feedback mechanisms, responsive services, and case referrals. The Sector will continue to enhance protection mainstreaming across the various sectors of the Rohingya refugee/FDMN response, working closely with the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group, the Youth Working Group, and the AAP Technical Working Group.

The Child Protection Sub-sector will intensify efforts to prevent and respond to all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, and the growing concern of child recruitment in the camps. By strengthening child protection systems, the sub-sector will ensure that children, including those at risk of abuse and exploitation, as well as their families and communities, have access to inclusive child protection, gender-sensitive, and age-appropriate services.

The response will particularly address the unique needs of adolescent girls and boys, children with disabilities, and child survivors of gender-based violence. Prevention and response strategies will incorporate measures to protect children from recruitment into harmful activities, supported by enhanced monitoring and collaboration with stakeholders to identify and protect those at risk. In line with the Bangladesh Children's Act 2018 and the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, the sub-sector will adopt a localized approach that prioritizes capacity building for government actors, strengthens partnerships with national entities, and promotes the leadership of local authorities. This system strengthening will ensure a sustainable, preventive, and effective child protection response that optimizes service quality, coverage, and effectiveness, both inside the camps and within the surrounding host communities. The active participation of children, families, and communities will continue to be a core principle, enabling them to shape solutions that foster a protective environment and ensure long-term impact. This includes tackling child labour as a major barrier to children's physical and mental development, which 66% of key informants identified as a key issue in Child Protection Situation Monitoring data.

In collaboration and partnership with all Protection actors, the GBV sub-sector shall continue comprehensive and lifesaving GBV response services including GBV case management and referrals – coupled with interventions that contribute to the prevention and mitigation of GBV through gender transformative, culturally

sensitive programmes co-designed with local communities. Given the need to promote cost efficiencies in the response, a stronger integration of sexual and reproductive health services and structured engagement with adolescents on gender issues shall be mainstreamed into GBV prevention, mitigation, and response efforts. Continuous capacity development of service providers shall be prioritized to prevent service gaps and build trust in local actors, while contributing to localization. Contingency planning and increased resilience to external shocks, including an additional influx, climate-induced and human-caused disasters, shall be prioritized. IASC guidelines on Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergency Programming; Coordinating GBV in Emergencies and the policies of the Government of Bangladesh shall guide all GBV sub-sector interventions. Women's agency and resilience will be strengthened through psychosocial activities to promote their wellbeing, women-led support initiatives, and skills development activities that can be used for income generation.

To promote equity, the Protection Sector is implementing area-based approaches to service delivery, including joint service delivery mechanisms that support both Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and host communities. The Sector will promote the strengthening of existing social protection systems, including further alignment with relevant district-level objectives and justice systems that can cover Rohingya refugee/FDMN needs, and the mainstreaming of GBV services in development planning. The Peace and Security Campaign, to be implemented in 2025-26 in coordination with the national security reform agenda, will support law enforcement agencies and community members in preventing and managing conflicts, thus strengthening their resilience and mutual trust.

PROTECTION

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 38.3M**

 **USD 35.7M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **USD 2.6M**
Bangladeshi Host Community

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **1.38M**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **1.28M**

 **1.05M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **234,484**
Bangladeshi Host Community

 **13**
Sector Projects

 **13**
Appealing Partners

 **18**
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)

Sector Lead Agency: UNHCR

CHILD PROTECTION

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 25.0M**

 **USD 21.1M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **USD 3.9M**
Bangladeshi Host Community

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **1.22M**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **1.09M**

 **823,907**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **266,020**
Bangladeshi Host Community

 **11**
Sector Projects

 **11**
Appealing Partners

 **18**
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)

Sub-sector Lead Agency: UNICEF

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 27.4M**

 **USD 21.8M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **USD 5.6M**
Bangladeshi Host Community

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **1.12M**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **843,603**

 **642,049**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **201,554**
Bangladeshi Host Community

 **09**
Sector Projects

 **09**
Appealing Partners

 **16**
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)

Sub-sector Lead Agency: UNFPA

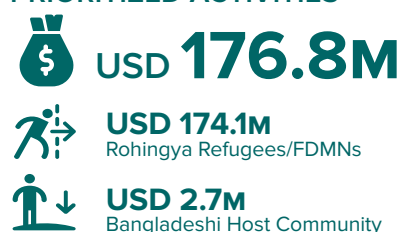
SHELTER-CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure timely and equitable delivery of shelter, NFI, camp coordination and camp management services to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and nearby host communities, including access to safe energy solutions for Rohingya refugee/FDMN households, to reduce exposure to physical and protection-related risks. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)
2. Ensure critical emergency preparedness and response support to households affected by disasters and other sudden-onset events through the provision of emergency shelter, NFIs, LPG, site development, and site management support while protecting and rehabilitating ecosystems. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)
3. Enhance inclusive engagement and accountability through participatory approaches and feedback mechanisms. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)

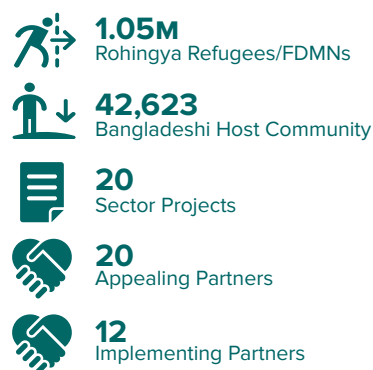
FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES



PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)

Sector Lead Agencies: IOM | UNHCR

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Shelter Camp Coordination and Camp Management (SCCCM) Sector was established in 2023. Consolidating the coordination of Site Management, Site Development, Shelter, and NFI activities has led to more cohesive planning, increasingly integrated SCCCMM assistance delivery, and strengthened coordination mechanisms among SCCCMM partners at the Sector and Inter-Sector levels as well as with the Government of Bangladesh.

Within this framework, efforts to further integrate emergency preparedness and response, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and improved camp planning have been prioritized, including through strengthened collaboration with the Government. To promote inclusive engagement and accountability, and also to build capacities for more efficient camp governance, disaster risk management, and improved delivery of assistance, community inclusion will be further strengthened through community groups, feedback mechanisms, and mobile services to reach marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities, youth, women, girls and the elderly in coordination with Camp-in-Charges (CiC).

Timely emergency shelter support and distribution of lifesaving NFIs remain essential for households affected by disasters. Strategic prepositioning of shelter and NFI materials will improve the efficiency of large-scale emergency response.

To improve the effectiveness and cost efficiency of camp infrastructure, the Sector will promote knowledge sharing between the Government, humanitarian partners, and staff. The Sector also aims to enhance harmonization of assistance, to improve Shelter, NFI, and CCCM responses and cost effectiveness, and to reduce duplication. Site development activities will continue to be guided by the April 2023 Site Development Catalogue,²³ using nature-based solutions where possible.

23. Site Development Catalogue available [here](#).

Coordinated, coherent site planning in consultation with the RRRC and taking into account the views of refugees/FDMNs using a participatory approach, will enable partners from all sectors to better respond to camp planning challenges, in particular population density, safe and equitable access to services, protection and environmental impacts, and natural hazard risk mitigation while promoting peace and security in the camp and ensuring better access for people with disabilities. To ensure effective mitigation for sites at elevated landslide risk, slope stabilization, relocation of at-risk households, and other activities will be conducted.

To mitigate the impact of frequent hazardous events, including fire, floods, and cyclones in the Rohingya camps, the Government of Bangladesh and SCCCM Sector are piloting fire and weather-resistant materials for refugee/FDMN shelters and critical facilities. These materials are more environmentally friendly, and, when scaled up, will save lives, reduce maintenance costs, and also enable the shelters to be easily dismantled when refugees/FDMNs voluntarily return to Myanmar. Complementary support will be sought in 2025-26 for SCCCM efforts to Build Back Better and strengthen resilience to shocks and liveability for refugees/FDMNs. Subject to Government approval and additional funding, plans have been developed to significantly scale up the construction of fire- and weather-resistant shelters in the camps as a separate but complementary workstream to the SCCCM activities included in JRP 2025-26.

Due to chronic overcrowding in the camps, identification of additional space to relocate Rohingya families away from landslide risk areas is critically needed. Given the scale of challenges, and the high costs of maintaining and repairing current shelter designs, complementary and sustained support from development partners for new shelter projects and site development activities are needed.

Rohingya refugees/FDMNs continue to rely on regular NFI and LPG distributions, which will be accompanied by the provision of energy-efficient cookware and solar lamps, along with related training. According to the latest ISNA, the most needed NFIs are mosquito nets (58%) and kitchen sets (53%), followed by blankets (45%) and solar lamps/panels (43%), which highlight the urgent need for essential household items to improve living conditions. In the last three months, 99% of Rohingya refugee/FDMN households received an LPG refill on time; however, an estimated 23% of households still use firewood for cooking. Continued LPG assistance, awareness-raising, and the scaling-up of environmentally friendly cooking solutions in the camps will help mitigate the risks of continued deforestation and soil erosion, increased protection concerns (GBV), health risks, and community tensions, as well as fire and security incidents.

Impacted host communities will also receive SCCCM assistance in 2025-26 and will benefit from risk assessments and emergency preparedness and response planning. Support to targeted host community households will include community engagement, early warning measures, shelter repairs and construction, specific site management and development activities, household-level lighting, as well as LPG refills.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure regular, sufficient, and equitable access to safe water for drinking and domestic needs. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)
2. Ensure adequate and appropriate sanitation facilities allowing safe management and disposal of solid and human waste. (SO2, SO3, SO4)
3. Ensure the distribution of hygiene items and target health-compromising behaviour and gaps through community engagement with particular focus on contagious diseases. (SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 73.4M**

 **USD 65.2M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **USD 8.2M**
Bangladeshi Host Community

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **1.26M**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **1.22M**

 **1.05M**
Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs

 **173,808**
Bangladeshi Host Community

 **20**
Sector Projects

 **20**
Appealing Partners

 **18**
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh:
Department of Public Health Engineering
(DPHE)

Sector Lead Agency: UNICEF

RESPONSE STRATEGY

To date, the considerable efforts made by the Government of Bangladesh, together with WASH partners, have resulted in 86% of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs reporting having enough water to meet their household needs (2024 ISNA). Based on infrastructure data from September 2024, 96% of sanitation facilities are also reported as functional. Challenges remain however, especially in hygiene due to the high cost of supply and inappropriate hygiene practices, as well as solid waste management. The Sector will continue in 2025-26 to promote environmental sustainability, including alternatives to plastic materials, long-term sustainability of groundwater supply and water quality in collaboration with relevant institutions.

In 2025-26, the WASH Sector's strategic focus will be on the operation and maintenance of existing WASH services through cost efficient solutions. The Sector will target the provision of quality water and sanitation facilities as well as solid waste management provided through infrastructure support and community engagement. In addition, Sector partners will promote adequate hygiene behaviour and distribute hygiene items through a multi-sector approach. UN agencies will continue to lead the supply of WASH items, including soap and menstrual kits for women and girls produced directly within the camps, for harmonization of assistance, equity, and cost-efficiency. Enhanced monitoring will be crucial to ensuring equitable and quality WASH services across the camps.

Technical priorities will include removing accumulated, settled solid sludge, reviewing communal bathing facilities given current, shelter-based bathing habits, operationalization of the water strategy, and stronger community involvement and ownership in WASH activities (e.g. strengthening WASH committees wherein beneficiaries identify and tackle their own challenges).

In host communities, the Sector will support equitable access to quality WASH services in coordination with development partners and aligned with national development plans. WASH vulnerability criteria, such as lack of improved water and sanitation, will also be taken into consideration when targeting neighbouring communities both directly and indirectly impacted by hosting Rohingya refugees/FDMNs.

The WASH Sector response will consider environmental issues, age, gender, and disability, with emphasis on preparedness and response for natural disasters (e.g. disaster-resilient facility design) and public health risks, including disease outbreaks. The Sector will continue to identify the most vulnerable households (e.g. those including persons with disabilities and elderly persons) to address the specific needs of beneficiaries, including women and youth.

Building on existing programme efficiencies, the Sector will review its in-kind assistance package with a view to harmonization and continue to collaborate with both the Health and Livelihoods and Skills Development sectors (e.g. on local soap production, market valuation of the large volume of compost produced) and engage affected communities to maintain their own hand-pumps as part of the new water strategy. Through collaboration with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank-funded Government of Bangladesh projects inside and outside the camps, the Sector will promote the complementarity of humanitarian and development programming and sustainable approaches that benefit refugees/FDMNs and the host community.

COORDINATION



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Support leadership and coordination of the Rohingya response to ensure effective humanitarian crisis management, with protection, resilience, and solutions as the foundation.
2. Foster a common understanding of context, needs, priorities, response progress and gaps, and an integrated and multi-sector approach to cross-cutting issues.
3. Promote a cost-effective, cost-efficient and well-resourced response through leading funding analysis, advocacy and resource mobilization efforts.
4. Strengthen coordination among all humanitarian actors to avoid duplication of project activities and promote synergies of interventions while strengthening complementarity between humanitarian and development partners and projects in the camps and Cox's Bazar.
5. Support the expansion of livelihood opportunities for refugees/FDMNs in the camps and the host community to build resilience and peaceful coexistence, including through the Skills Development Framework and Volunteer Guidance agreed between the Government of Bangladesh and UN system.

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 9.2M**

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED

 **108**

 **01**
Sector Projects

 **13**
Appealing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Deputy Commissioner (DC)

Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, and in close coordination with the RRRC and DC, and following the policy guidance of the National Task Force, the ISCG Secretariat will support the overall humanitarian coordination structure and ensure the coherence and cohesiveness of the Rohingya response.

The ISCG Secretariat will strengthen the work of the sectors and provide clear and strategic linkages between the Inter-Sector Meeting, Refugee Operations and Coordination Team (ROCT), and the Strategic Executive Group (SEG), under the leadership of the SEG Co-Chairs in Dhaka. The Sector Coordinators will be staffed by the Sector Lead Agency and will play a neutral coordination role. The ISCG Secretariat will manage the joint response planning cycle, from assessment and strategic planning, to supporting resource mobilization, monitoring, and effective reporting. It will also ensure that cross-cutting issues are mainstreamed in the refugee/FDMN response and across sectors. Supported assessments include an ISNA, REVA, Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA), and Public Health Needs Assessment, which will be undertaken in coordination with the Office of the RRRC.

The ISCG Secretariat will deliver information management, external and donor relations, and communication services in support of the Rohingya response. It will provide support to field and thematic coordination, including emergency preparedness and response, and PSEA. ISCG is also engaging with donors, international financial institutions and other stakeholders to promote increased complementarity between development efforts in the district and the humanitarian response. Through cross-sectoral collaboration, accountability measures including the affected populations' protection from sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian actors will be strengthened to improve access to safe reporting and follow-up mechanisms, independent and reliable investigations, and appropriate support for survivors.

BHASAN CHAR: SECTOR RESPONSE STRATEGIES & FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

OVERVIEW

The Government of Bangladesh has established infrastructure and facilities on Bhasan Char and supports the humanitarian community to deliver essential services to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. On 9 October 2021, the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR (on behalf of the UN agencies) signed an MoU that established a common policy framework based on protection and humanitarian principles, and the Government's priorities and policies for ongoing and future efforts on Bhasan Char. The MoU affirmed a joint commitment to ensure that Rohingya sheltered on Bhasan Char have access to services including protection, shelter, food and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, learning in the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar language, as well as the ability to engage in livelihoods, capacity-building activities, and skills development commensurate with opportunities available in Rakhine State in Myanmar. By 2024, the Government of Bangladesh had facilitated the voluntary relocation of 37,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Bhasan Char. The Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR will continue joint registration and documentation for refugees/FDMNs, which will be updated on a continuous basis.

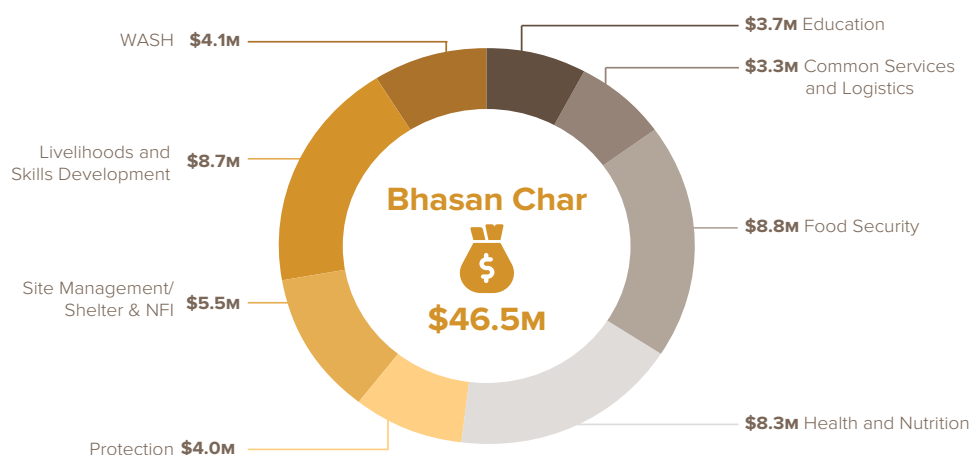
The Rohingya refugee/FDMN response on Bhasan Char aims to meet the humanitarian and protection needs of the Rohingya in line with Government's priorities and policies. It aims to support and complement the work of the Government of Bangladesh, which is leading the overall humanitarian response. The Government, in partnership with UN agencies, will make its best efforts for equity of standards and parity of services for the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs living on Bhasan Char and in the Cox's Bazar camps.

In line with the commitments laid down in the MoU, the Government continues to ensure relocation of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on a voluntary basis and to facilitate need-based movement from Bhasan Char to Cox's Bazar and vice-versa.

The humanitarian community will support emergency preparedness plans and relevant disaster risk reduction measures, as and when required. Furthermore, the response intends to support the Government in enhancing the viability, sustainability, and connectivity of the Bhasan Char response, enabling Rohingya communities on the island to become increasingly self-reliant through access to education, skills development, and livelihood opportunities.

Development partners of the Government of Bangladesh, such as the ADB and World Bank, are in discussions to extend their support to the Government on Bhasan Char infrastructure projects. These projects include road pavements, sewage treatment plants, improved drainage facilities, solar-powered plants, and plantation/forestry initiatives to stabilize the island and reduce the impact of cyclones.

Figure 5: Financial Requirements by Sector for the Bhasan Char Response in 2025²⁴



24. The budget for Year 2 of JRP 2025-26 will be prepared separately. While this JRP is appealing to support 40,000 Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on the island, adjustments to the appeal will be made, if required, based on the actual number of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs on Bhasan Char.

FOOD SECURITY



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure and sustain the timely provision of food assistance for Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. (SO2, SO3)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 8.8M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **40,000**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **40,000**

 **40,000**
Rohingya Refugees

 **01**
Sector Project

 **01**
Appealing Partner

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will continue providing lifesaving food assistance to Rohingya refugees/FDMNs through general and targeted food assistance to vulnerable households. The Sector has already transitioned to electronic voucher transfers, similar to those existing in Cox's Bazar, to increase access to fresh vegetables and a more diverse food basket. The Sector will also accelerate the supply of necessary key household items (food and non-food) via the Common Services and Logistics Sector. The Sector will continue to improve complaint feedback mechanisms and post-distribution monitoring to ensure that Rohingya refugee/FDMN needs inform future programming priorities.

COMMON SERVICES AND LOGISTICS



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Strengthen capacity and the sharing of logistics and common services among humanitarian actors for efficient utilization of resources, cost effectiveness, and reduction of environmental impacts. (SO3, SO5)
2. Facilitate data connectivity services for humanitarian actors. (SO3)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 3.3M**

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED

 **38**

 **01**
Sector Project

 **01**
Appealing Partner

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will coordinate with cargo shipments using commercial services, facilitate the transportation of humanitarian personnel to and from the island, continue the use of government services for passenger transport, and involve commercial providers to reduce dependency on government services. The Sector will manage warehouses, including daily operations and maintenance, coordination of receiving goods, and storage management for all agencies, including coordination of cargo shipments to the island and onwards to distribution points. The Sector will work closely with relevant Government authorities to establish and facilitate data connectivity and access to telecommunications services.

EDUCATION



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Provide equitable access to learning opportunities for Rohingya refugee/FDMN children through the rollout of the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar Language. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)
2. Support access to learning opportunities with particular focus on girls' education, in an enabling environment for Rohingya refugee/FDMN children. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)
3. Support the capacity development of teachers. Education Sector partners to provide education services and strengthen monitoring system and consultations. (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 3.7M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **16,800**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **16,521**



16,521
Rohingya Refugees



08
Sector Projects



08
Appealing Partners



06
Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will provide safe, inclusive access to quality learning. The Sector will provide safe, inclusive access to quality learning opportunities for all school-aged learners, including school feeding, and will maintain school infrastructure, including WASH facilities. Formal education will follow the Myanmar Curriculum for learners aged 5-18, as well as Early Childhood Education for children aged 3-5, and skill development for learners aged 15-18. Teacher professional development and continuous classroom assessments are prioritized to support the achievement of grade- and subject- specific learning outcomes by learners. Learning materials, including Myanmar Curriculum textbooks and teacher guides, will be provided to support teaching and learning. The Education Sector will support specific strategies in coordination with the Government of Bangladesh and through community engagement to increase enrolment, attendance, and retention of marginalized children to reach the most vulnerable and prevent dropouts. This includes strong intersectoral collaboration with the Protection and Livelihoods and Skills Development sectors to address issues comprehensively with children, their families, religious leaders, and CiCs, as well as provide targeted assistance to children with disabilities, adolescent girls, and out-of-school children.

The Sector will work with partner staff and volunteers, to strengthen child safeguarding, PSEA, access for children with disabilities, and gender mainstreaming in all education-related services while embedding accountability mechanisms.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Improve equitable access to essential primary and secondary healthcare services on Bhasan Char including prevention, preparedness, and response to outbreaks of communicable diseases and other hazards. (SO3, SO4, SO5)
2. Ensure that all boys and girls under 5, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women can access lifesaving, gender-responsive, and inclusive curative and preventive essential nutrition services, and can use the recommended maternal and child feeding practices on Bhasan Char. (SO2, SO3)
3. Promote health, nutrition and well-being at individual and community levels living on Bhasan Char. (SO1, SO3, SO4)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 8.3M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **40,000**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **40,000**

 **40,000**
Rohingya Refugees

 **09**
Sector Projects

 **09**
Appealing Partners

 **07**
Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will provide comprehensive primary and secondary healthcare services, including management of endemic and communicable diseases (including Tuberculosis and HIV), sexual and reproductive health, clinical management of rape and management of non-communicable diseases. Vaccination services will be provided in accordance with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) schedule, and supplementary immunization activities will be carried out. Integrated mental health and psychosocial support services will continue to be provided in the primary healthcare facilities and at the community level. The Sector will strengthen medical facilities and support the MoHFW to deliver services with integrated nutrition services as needed. Preventive and curative nutrition programmes will be provided for children, adolescents, and PBW as appropriate, and will include community management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation, community management of at-risk mothers and infants, counseling for infant and young child feeding, providing iron and folic acid to adolescent girls, bi-annual vitamin A and deworming campaigns for children under 5 and blanket supplementary feeding for children under 5 and PBW. Ensuring a community focused approach, partners will engage refugees/FDMNs for feedback on services through monthly health facility-based meetings. The response will assure community-based health and nutrition services on disease prevention and health promotion, through the engagement and capacity building of refugee/FDMN volunteers. Health information systems will be sustained, and diseases with outbreak potential monitored to allow for an early response. Strengthened response capacity for infectious disease and appropriate management of watery diarrhea and skin diseases will be prioritized. Rohingya refugees/FDMNs in need of medical care that is not available on the island will be referred to tertiary-level government hospitals outside the island in coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, and the Sector will provide necessary referral support for the individual. The Sector will continue to coordinate with the MoHFW, UN agencies and partners for the implementation of the Sector strategy through regular consultation.

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Develop skills and capacities and create livelihood opportunities commensurate with those in Rakhine State and following the Skills Development Framework to prepare Rohingya refugees/FDMNs for their early, voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return to Myanmar. (SO1, SO2, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 8.7M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **28,181**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **28,181**

 **28,181**
Rohingya Refugees

 **14**
Sector Projects

 **14**
Appealing Partners

 **06**
Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will be guided by the Skills Development Framework,²⁵ which emphasizes the importance of access to livelihoods activities to mitigate different risks. The Sector will focus on four key pillars: i) skills and capacity-building for Rohingya commensurate with opportunities available in Myanmar, to prepare for early, voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return to Myanmar; ii) development of livelihoods opportunities, iii) household level agricultural activities, such as homestead gardening, fishing within the designated island area, poultry, and animal husbandry; and iv) facilitating engagement in trade and small-scale production activities in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh.

25. The Skills Development Framework was endorsed by the National Task Force in August 2022.

PROTECTION



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Provide effective and targeted protection assistance including continuous joint registration and documentation by the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR, to enhance access to humanitarian assistance and services and address negative coping mechanisms (SO1, SO2, SO3)
2. Promote a community-based approach to the response, support community protection mechanisms, and facilitate meaningful access to specialized services for persons at risk, taking account of age, gender and other vulnerabilities, including older persons, persons with disabilities, women at risk, and children. This is with an aim to strengthen the resilience of the refugee/FDMN community and build their capacity for return and reintegration in Myanmar. (SO1, SO2, SO5)
3. Ensure that boys and girls, including adolescents, facing life-threatening risks of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, and severe distress have access to well-coordinated and gender- and disability-responsive, child and youth protection services. (SO1, SO2, SO3)
4. Promote GBV risk prevention and mitigation and enhance access to survivor-centered services and support survivors of GBV. (SO2, SO3)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 4.0M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **40,000**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **40,000**



40,000
Rohingya Refugees



04
Sector Projects



04
Appealing Partners



07
Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Without meaningful economic, livelihood and education opportunities, breakdown in social and community structures as well as protection risks increase as Rohingya refugees/FDMNs seek to meet basic needs and temporary relief from daily stress and challenges. Prolonged stress and frustrations have led to an increase in violence and acts of aggression with community conflict and fighting between neighbors and community members. Self-harm and suicide continue to be a concern, with 28 incidents of self-harm, attempted suicides, and suicidal ideation, and four deaths by suicide reported in 2024. Involvement in illegal activity and petty crime are also reported to be progressively increasing, primarily theft of personal property in refugee/FDMN houses and vandalism of houses and streetlights in the empty clusters. In the 2024 BCNA, 52% of respondents reported theft to be the primary security concern on Bhasan Char. There are also reports of substance abuse by refugees/FDMNs and drug smuggling. People-smuggling and trafficking rings have increased their activities between Bhasan Char and the mainland with a reported growing presence of criminal groups. Unauthorized departures from the island continue, with women and girls at particular risk of trafficking and gender-based violence, including child and early marriage intended to reduce financial burden or to protect young women who have been left behind as unaccompanied, separated children or female-headed households.

Improved coordination among civilian administration and law enforcement authorities, along with enhanced resourcing and capacity for law enforcement, will further strengthen efforts to address these issues. Criminal cases from Bhasan Char are filed with the Bangladeshi judiciary on the mainland, creating logistical challenges for case filing and referrals. Establishing an effective criminal justice system, including a child friendly mechanisms on the island, is essential to ensure incidents of criminality are properly addressed. This would help reduce the underreporting due to fear of retaliation, streamline legal processes, and improve access to fair and timely justice services.

Neglect, representing 34% of case management issues in 2024, remained the most common form of harm to children. Other types of harm include child labour (6%), sexual violence (5%) and child marriage (7%). Most child marriage cases come from Cox's Bazar via relocations to the island, and are primarily rooted in socio-cultural and religious beliefs. Reports of drowning incidents and accidents in cluster ponds and of children temporarily going missing remain key concerns for children's safety and wellbeing on Bhasan Char. In 2024, eight children drowned in cluster ponds and various water bodies on the island, and the fencing of the ponds supported by community-based protection mechanisms remains a primary need on the island.

Intimate partner violence remained the most common form of GBV representing 90% of reported cases in 2024, compared to sexual assault at 5% and rape at 4%. The absence of safe shelters poses major challenges to safety responses that ensure survivors and service providers are protected from harm and retaliation. Likewise, the absence of a one-stop crisis centre for GBV survivors creates bottlenecks in providing adequate solutions to complex cases. Community-based mechanisms offer safe spaces for women, girls and GBV survivors, and the set-up of safe rooms in the Women and Girls Safe Spaces provides for the emergency and temporary safety needs of survivors as solutions are being explored, with serious cases requiring evacuation to the mainland. The absence of specialized government doctors to collect forensic evidence, and specialized law enforcement and prosecution units for the legal response to GBV cases, hinder the effective prosecution of perpetrators and discourage GBV survivors from pursuing legal recourse. The challenges in attracting quality staff to Bhasan Char with the prevailing for accommodation conditions and facilities increase the challenges of providing adequate GBV responses due to gaps in staffing and service delivery.

In collaboration with the Office of the RRRC, Sector partners will work to ensure the safety, well-being, and basic needs of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs. The Protection Sector will also work to further enhance collective accountability to affected populations through complaint and feedback mechanisms, responsive services, and case referrals. It will continue to enhance protection mainstreaming across the refugee/FDMN response, maintaining close working relationships with the Protection Sector in Cox's Bazar, as well as GiHA, the Youth Working Group, and the AAP Technical Working Group.

The Sector will further intensify efforts to prevent and respond to all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect, and the growing concern of child marriage, child labour, and neglect on the island. By strengthening child protection systems, it will ensure that children, including those at risk of abuse and exploitation – as well as their families and communities – have access to inclusive child protection, gender-sensitive, and age-appropriate services. The response will particularly address the unique needs of adolescents, children with disabilities, and child survivors of gender-based violence. Prevention and response strategies will incorporate measures to protect children from child marriage, child labour and recruitment into harmful activities, supported by enhanced monitoring and collaboration with stakeholders to identify and protect those at risk.

In collaboration and partnership with all GBV partners, the Sector shall continue comprehensive and lifesaving GBV response services including GBV case management and referrals, coupled with interventions that contribute to the prevention and mitigation of GBV through gender-transformative approaches. Adhering to the need for rationalization, a stronger integration of sexual and reproductive health services and structured engagement with adolescents on gender issues shall be mainstreamed into GBV prevention, mitigation, and response efforts. Continuous capacity development of service providers and local actors shall be prioritized to prevent service gaps and build trust in formal GBV reporting mechanisms. Contingency planning and response to external shocks including climate-induced and human-caused disasters, shall be prioritized. IASC guidelines on Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergency Programming, Coordinating GBV in Emergencies, and the policies of the Government of Bangladesh shall guide all GBV interventions.

Gender will be mainstreamed across the Protection Sector response by ensuring that more women and girls, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable population groups exercise their voice and leadership, that positive social norms are enforced, and that age, gender, and disability disaggregated data is collected. To ensure implementation of a zero-tolerance policy on SEA, humanitarian actors will continue to build capacity of all humanitarian partners to prevent, mitigate, and respond to risks and incidents of SEA through a survivor-centered approach.

SITE MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure effective coordination and management for timely and appropriate delivery of multi-sectoral services through inclusive participation. (SO2, SO3, SO5)
2. Maintain safe and decent living conditions and distribution of essential NFIs and contribute to environmental sustainability. (SO2, SO3, SO5)
3. Enable access to lifesaving emergency Shelter/NFI support to Rohingya refugee/FDMN households. (SO3, SO5)
4. Reduce safety risks and exposure to natural and human-caused hazards by coordinating with the relevant Government authorities' disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness measures. (SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 5.5M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **40,000**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **40,000**

 **40,000**
Rohingya Refugees

 **05**
Sector Projects

 **05**
Appealing Partners

 **01**
Implementing Partner

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, the Sector will focus on ensuring effective coordination and access to services. The Sector will continue to advocate to enhance the power supply for Bhasan Char. The Sector will coordinate the site management support, shelter and NFI response. The Sector will continue to support coordination of service delivery through partner activity trackers, including facility and room allocation, lighting and lightning protection, community feedback mechanisms (CFM), service monitoring, and capacity-building activities to improve knowledge sharing among humanitarian actors and the refugees/FDMNs. The Sector will continue to implement Community-Led Projects through incentive-based interventions and a participatory approach.

Essential NFIs will be distributed among persons with specific needs and general refugee/FDMN population in line with the SOPs and based on principles of fairness, accountability, transparency, and gender sensitivity. The Sector will provide the technical expertise and assistance to coordinate and monitor the distributions and needs, as well as link these efforts with existing initiatives to reduce energy consumption through an integrated response including: the provision of cooking fuel such as LPG, clean cooking equipment such as regulators, fuel-efficient stoves, and pressure cookers, as well as biogas extension. The Sector will coordinate to improve fire safety and preparedness through training and household monitoring on the safe use of LPG. In addition to the renovation of communal kitchens which have biogas connections, the Sector will carry out assessments to identify other functional biogas extensions.

The Sector will support the Government of Bangladesh to maintain emergency preparedness measures and facilitate a coordinated multi-sectoral response to natural disasters and hazards through continuous monitoring, drills, and simulations, as well as prepositioning essential relief, and community awareness-raising through volunteers. The Sector will deliver contextualized training and guidelines to improve emergency response on Bhasan Char.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE



PRIORITIZED SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure regular, sufficient, and equitable access to safe water for drinking and domestic needs. (SO2, SO3, SO5)
2. Provide adequate and appropriate sanitation facilities allowing safe management and disposal of solid waste. (SO2, SO3, SO5)
3. Ensure behaviour change to prevent contagious diseases through participatory hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene items. (SO2, SO3, SO5)

FUNDING REQUIRED FOR PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

 **USD 4.1M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **40,000**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **40,000**

 **40,000**
Rohingya Refugees

 **09**
Sector Projects

 **09**
Appealing Partners

 **05**
Implementing Partners

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector will ensure the quality of WASH services with special attention to reducing the risk of outbreak of communicable diseases, as well as disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, response, and resilience. The Sector will support the operation and maintenance of WASH services and continue monitoring the water quality and long-term sustainability of groundwater supply in collaboration with relevant institutions. The Sector will explore upgrading the existing water networks to include automated dosing chlorine units and construction of tap stands to reduce reliance on hand pump wells. The Sector will continue to support cost efficient waste management (solid and wastewater) approaches to prevent environmental degradation. Private sector participation in solid waste management, particularly for plastic waste will be prioritized. The Sector will take necessary steps to make WASH services more inclusive and accessible for persons with disabilities and address the safety and privacy concerns of women and girls. WASH will collaborate with the Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector for treatment, recycling and reuse of wastewater for irrigation, local production of reusable menstrual hygiene management kits and skill development opportunities for WASH volunteers. The Sector will undertake collaborative initiatives with the Education, Health and Nutrition, and Protection sectors to address the needs of refugees/FDMNs, especially women and children. Capacity-building initiatives will focus on training staff and WASH volunteers in efficient emergency response management, disaster risk reduction, and research and evidence generation to strengthen WASH operation on the Island.

In collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh, the Sector will adopt innovative approaches to encourage community mobilization and engagement to bring change in hygienic behaviours, ensure distribution and prepositioning of NFIs for emergency response, and establish a participatory monitoring and feedback mechanism. Furthermore, the Sector will support enhancement of the capacities of partners and Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to build a practice of sustainable use and maintenance of WASH facilities.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: 2025 APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION (COX'S BAZAR)

ANNEX II: 2025 APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION (BHASAN CHAR)

ANNEX III: 2025 JRP PARTNER MATRIX (COX'S BAZAR)

ANNEX IV: 2025 JRP PARTNER MATRIX (BHASAN CHAR)

ANNEX I:

2025 APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION (COX'S BAZAR)

FOOD SECURITY

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.44M Individuals	1.05M Individuals	392,126 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	97,000
BRAC	2,947,948
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	359,167
Concern Worldwide (CWW)	951,323
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	600,000
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	10,162,949
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)	1,042,500
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2,355,955
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	300,740
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	200,550
Oxfam	276,718
Plan International (Plan)	348,876
RDRS Bangladesh (RDRS)	505,307
Save the Children (SCI)	356,971
World Food Programme (WFP)	262,150,381
World Vision International (WVI)	4,425,775
FOOD SECURITY TOTAL	\$287,082,160

COORDINATION

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED 108

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	49,622
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	100,000
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	105,000

International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2,638,406
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	104,957
Plan International (Plan)	35,756
Save the Children (SCI)	37,235
UN Women	160,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,590,948
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2,362,381
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	800,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	811,223
World Health Organization (WHO)	384,211
COORDINATION TOTAL	\$9,179,739

EDUCATION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	493,556 Individuals	437,445 Individuals	56,111 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)	134,760
BRAC	3,309,847
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	466,503
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)	376,856
Friendship	364,583
Fundación Educación y Cooperación (Educo)	587,815
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	949,670
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	656,990
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	2,701,300
OBAT Helpers (OBAT)	120,040
Plan International (Plan)	2,488,844
Prantic Unnayan Society (Prantic)	193,381
Save the Children (SCI)	5,554,358
Sesame Workshop Bangladesh (Sesame)	432,255
Social Agency for Welfare and Advancement in Bangladesh (SAWAB)	270,581
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	37,840,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	2,870,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	5,000,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	2,000,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	5,200,000
EDUCATION TOTAL	\$71,517,783

HEALTH

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.18M Individuals	1.05M Individuals	142,100 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	4,950,297
CBM Global Disability Inclusion (CBMG)	257,010
Friendship	1,000,000
Gonoshasthaya Kendra (GK)	865,917
Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	2,521,777
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	20,666,720
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	4,047,563
MedGlobal	369,378
OBAT Helpers (OBAT)	203,200
Save the Children (SCI)	2,822,493
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	1,883,649
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	12,683,200
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	15,000,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	16,315,227
World Health Organization (WHO)	8,750,000
HEALTH TOTAL	\$92,336,431

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	65,711 Individuals	50,951 Individuals	14,760 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	160,000
Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)	429,370
BRAC	2,094,930
CARE International (CARE)	244,100
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	200,950
COAST Foundation (COAST)	231,250
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	550,000
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)	1,910,000

Fundación Educación y Cooperación (Educo)	799,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	5,408,203
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	998,580
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	176,500
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	2,247,325
Oxfam	210,150
Plan International (Plan)	143,754
Program for Helpless And Lagged Society (PHALS)	325,000
Prottiyashi	413,100
PULSE Bangladesh Society (PULSE)	250,000
Save the Children (SCI)	894,576
UN Women	1,692,370
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	400,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	19,000,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1,936,900
World Vision International (WVI)	1,254,000
LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TOTAL	\$41,970,058

NUTRITION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	424,256 Individuals	308,688 Individuals	115,568 Individuals
APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)		
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	420,743		
Concern Worldwide (CWW)	889,691		
Save the Children (SCI)	62,360		
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	11,104,300		
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1,944,224		
World Food Programme (WFP)	30,505,938		
NUTRITION TOTAL	\$44,927,256		

PROTECTION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.28M Individuals	1.05M Individuals	234,484 Individuals
APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)		
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	446,561		

CBM Global Disability Inclusion (CBMG)	263,513
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	917,963
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)	172,828
Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	2,073,870
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	3,538,176
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	964,297
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	85,810
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	2,100,500
Oxfam	192,196
UN Women	569,600
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	25,729,396
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1,264,055
PROTECTION TOTAL	\$38,318,765

CHILD PROTECTION

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.09M Individuals	823,907 Individuals	266,020 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	1,250,000
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	529,690
Fundación Educación y Cooperación (Educo)	601,065
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	1,082,250
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	997,875
Plan International (Plan)	1,659,471
Save the Children (SCI)	5,029,887
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	615,165
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	7,745,185
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	4,777,278
World Vision International (WVI)	748,667
CHILD PROTECTION TOTAL	\$25,036,533

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	843,603 Individuals	642,049 Individuals	201,554 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
CARE International (CARE)	840,425

Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	794,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2,505,847
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	1,774,726
UN Women	834,012
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,897,440
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	6,601,003
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	11,770,000
World Vision International (WVI)	422,432
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE TOTAL	\$27,439,885

SHELTER-CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.10M Individuals	1.05M Individuals	42,623 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	380,000
Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)	344,608
BRAC	3,847,182
CARE International (CARE)	707,056
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	2,833,433
CBM Global Disability Inclusion (CBMG)	105,742
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	510,065
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1,949,205
Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)	507,975
Habitat for Humanity International (HFHI)	600,000
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)	418,054
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	76,836,843
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	2,039,157
Oxfam	172,927
Qatar Charity (QC)	549,496
Save the Children (SCI)	88,968
Social Agency for Welfare and Advancement in Bangladesh (SAWAB)	308,452
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1,272,683
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	83,000,000
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	337,000
SHELTER-CCCM TOTAL	\$176,808,846

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

	TOTAL	Refugees	Bangladeshi Host Communities
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.22M Individuals	1.05 Individuals	173,808 Individuals

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	506,000
ActionAid International (ActionAid)	115,994
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	98,500
BRAC	5,042,373
CARE International (CARE)	80,300
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	951,794
Christian Aid (CA)	1,772,718
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	836,687
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)	86,163
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	9,515,092
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	1,092,061
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	723,000
Oxfam	243,000
Save the Children (SCI)	550,110
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	837,067
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	27,979,256
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	2,250,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	20,000,000
World Vision International (WVI)	243,525
Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)	438,975
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE TOTAL	\$73,362,615

GRAND TOTAL (COX'S BAZAR) \$887,980,071

ANNEX II:

2025 APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION (BHASAN CHAR)

FOOD SECURITY

PEOPLE TARGETED **40,000** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	8,818,869
FOOD SECURITY TOTAL	\$8,818,869

COMMON SERVICES AND LOGISTICS

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED **38**

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	3,364,000
COMMON SERVICES AND LOGISTICS TOTAL	\$3,364,000

EDUCATION

PEOPLE TARGETED **16,521** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	137,715
Friendship	80,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	130,000
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	128,679
Prantic Unnayan Society (Prantic)	30,410
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,320,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	820,000
World Vision International (WVI)	75,000
EDUCATION TOTAL	\$3,721,804

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

PEOPLE TARGETED **40,000** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
BRAC	249,881
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	131,039
Health and Education for All (HAEFA)	147,534
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	1,921,678
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	406,400
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2,266,246
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	957,512
World Food Programme (WFP)	1,690,677
World Health Organization (WHO)	530,000
HEALTH AND NUTRITION TOTAL	\$8,300,967

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

PEOPLE TARGETED **28,181** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB)	145,000
BRAC	1,760,961
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	319,512
IMPACT Initiatives (IMPACT)	370,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	804,115
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	139,633
Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	24,000
Prantic Unnayan Society (Prantic)	154,994
Protyashi	111,175
Rehabilitation Centre for Prostitutes and Rootless Children (PARC)	105,382
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2,400,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	256,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	2,000,000
World Vision International (WVI)	100,000
LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TOTAL	\$8,690,772

PROTECTION

PEOPLE TARGETED **40,000** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	725,981
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2,500,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	730,000
World Vision International (WVI)	89,000
PROTECTION TOTAL	\$4,044,981

SITE MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

PEOPLE TARGETED **40,000** Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)	1,025,000
IMPACT Initiatives (IMPACT)	400,500
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	564,640
Qatar Charity (QC)	499,876
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	3,000,000
SITE MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, AND NFI TOTAL	\$ 5,490,016

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE TARGETED 40,000 Refugees

APPEALING PARTNER	REQUIREMENTS (USD)
Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB)	195,000
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)	625,000
BRAC	525,335
Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)	23,548
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	69,697
Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)	214,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	531,217
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,770,740
World Vision International (WVI)	155,000
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE TOTAL	\$4,364,136

GRAND TOTAL (BHASAN CHAR) \$46,540,946

ANNEX III:

2025 JRP PARTNER MATRIX (COX'S BAZAR)*

Partner		Sector	Education	Food Security	Health	LSDS	Nutrition	Protection	Protection - CPSS	Protection - GBVSS	SCCCM	WASH	Coordination	Total Funding Required (USD)
UN Agencies		Appealing partner**											Implementing partner***	
1	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)													12,217,154
2	International Organization for Migration (IOM)													124,547,492
3	UN Women													3,255,982
4	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)													100,840,329
5	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)													3,522,683
6	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)													3,270,000
7	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)													183,414,282
8	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)													337,000
9	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)													34,086,182
10	World Food Programme (WFP)													298,667,542
11	World Health Organization (WHO)													9,134,211
International NGOs		Appealing partner											Implementing partner	
1	Action Contre La Faim (ACF)													1,183,743
2	ActionAid International (ActionAid)													115,994
3	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)													478,500
4	BBC Media Action (BBC-MA)													-
5	CARE International (CARE)													1,871,881
6	CBM Global Disability Inclusion (CBMG)													626,265
7	Christian Aid (CA)													1,772,718
8	Concern Worldwide (CWW)													1,841,014
9	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)													3,472,028
10	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH)													836,687
11	Fundación Educación y Cooperación (Educo)													1,987,880
12	Habitat for Humanity International (HFHI)													600,000
13	Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)													504,217
14	Humanity & Inclusion (HI)													4,595,647
15	International Development Enterprises (iDE)													-
16	International Rescue Committee (IRC)													10,033,451
17	IPAS Development Foundation (IPAS)													-
18	Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)													3,217,028
19	MedGlobal													369,378
20	Nepal Green Tara Foundation (NGTF)													-
21	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)													7,877,082

Partner	Sector	Education	Food Security	Health	LSDS	Nutrition	Protection	Protection - CPSS	Protection - GBVSS	SCCCM	WASH	Coordination	Total Funding Required (USD)
22	OBAT Helpers (OBAT)												323,240
23	Oxfam												1,094,991
24	Plan International (Plan)												4,676,701
25	Qatar Charity (QCH)												549,496
26	Save the Children (SCI)												15,396,958
27	Sesame Workshop Bangladesh (SWB)												432,255
28	Stichting Cordaid (Cordaid)												-
29	Terre des Hommes (TdH)												3,335,881
30	Underprivileged Children's Educational Programs (UCEP)												-
31	United Purpose (UP)												-
32	World Vision International (WVI)												7,094,399

Bangladeshi NGOs

	Partner	Education	Food Security	Health	LSDS	Nutrition	Protection	Protection - CPSS	Protection - GBVSS	SCCCM	WASH	Coordination	Total Funding Required (USD)
1	Agrajattra												-
2	Anando												-
3	Association for Integrated Development-Comilla (AID-Comilla)												-
4	Association for Mass Advancement Network (AMAN)												908,738
5	Bandhu Social Welfare Society (BSWS)												-
6	Bangla German Sempreeti (BGS)												-
7	Bangladesh Institute of Theatre Arts (BITA)												-
8	Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST)												-
9	Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS)												-
10	Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA)												-
11	Bolipara Nari Kalyan Somity (BNKS)												-
12	BRAC												23,492,199
13	Breaking The Silence (BTS)												-
14	Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)												5,788,098
15	Center for Disability in Development (CDD)												-
16	Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)												-
17	COAST Foundation (COAST)												231,250
18	Community Development Centre (CODEC)												-
19	Concerned Women for Family Development (CWFD)												-
20	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK)												-
21	Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO)												-
22	Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)												3,502,184
23	Friendship												1,364,583
24	Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)												-
25	Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)												507,975
26	Gonoshasthya Kendra (GK)												865,917

	Partner	Sector	Education	Food Security	Health	LSDS	Nutrition	Protection	Protection - CPSS	Protection - GBVSS	SCCCM	WASH	Coordination	Total Funding Required (USD)
27	Health and Education for the Less Privileged People (HELP)													-
28	Jago Nari Unnayan Sangsta (JNUS)													-
29	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)													-
30	Jana Sanghati Kendra (JSK)													-
31	Jugantar Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (JSUS)													-
32	Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)													1,034,040
33	Nari Maitree													-
34	Narider Jatiyo Parishad (NCDW)													-
35	NGO Forum for Public Health (NGOF)													-
36	Organization for the Poor Community Advancement (OPCA)													-
37	Partners in Health Development (PHD)													-
38	Prantic Unnayan Society (Prantic)													193,381
39	Program for Helpless And Lagged Society (PHALS)													325,000
40	Prottiyashi													413,100
41	PULSE Bangladesh Society (PULSE)													250,000
42	RDRS Bangladesh (RDRS)													505,307
43	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES)													-
44	Research, Training & Management International (RTMI)													-
45	Resource Integration Centre (RIC)													-
46	Rights of Women Welfare Society (RWWS)													-
47	Samaj Kallyan O Unnayan Shangstha (SKUS)													-
48	Shushilan													-
49	Social Agency for Welfare and Advancement in Bangladesh (SAWAB)													579,033
50	Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for Physically Vulnerable (SARPV)													-
51	Underprivileged Children's Educational Programs (UCEP)													-
52	Uttaran													-
53	Village Education Resource Center (VERC)													-
54	Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)													438,975
Red Cross/Red Crescent Family														
			<div></div> Appealing partner <div></div> Implementing partner											
1	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)													-
Other Organizations														
			<div></div> Appealing partner <div></div> Implementing partner											
1	Asian University for Women (AUW)													-
2	Bard College (Bard Coll.)													-
3	BRAC University (BRACU)													-
4	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)													-
5	New York University (NYU)													-

	Partner	Sector											Total Funding Required (USD)		
			Education	Food Security	Health	LSDS	Nutrition	Protection	Protection - CPSS	Protection - GBVSS	SCCCM	WASH		Coordination	
6	Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI)													-	
7	University of Cambridge (Cambridge Univ.)													-	
8	University of Dhaka (DU)													-	
9	Women Entrepreneur Association of Bangladesh (WEAB)													-	
10	Women's Federation for World Peace of Bangladesh (WFWP-BD)													-	
Grand Total for Cox's Bazar Response															887,980,071

** Appealing Partners represented in the JRP 2025 are organizations raising funds primarily from Member States or countries through the JRP, as part of a Sector responding to the Rohingya refugee response in Bangladesh.

*** Implementing Partners are organizations that receive funding from appealing partners to implement project activities approved and covered by the JRP 2025.

ANNEX IV:

2025 JRP PARTNER MATRIX (BHASAN CHAR)*

Partner		Sector							Total Funding Required (USD)
		Education	Food Security	Health & Nutrition	LSDS	Protection	SM & S-NFI	WASH	
UN Agencies		<div>■ Appealing partner**</div> <div>■ Implementing partner***</div>							
1	International Organization for Migration (IOM)			■	■				2,725,793
2	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	■		■		■		■	5,223,121
3	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)			■	■	■	■		10,166,246
4	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)			■	■	■			1,943,512
5	World Food Programme (WFP)	■	■	■	■			■	16,693,546
6	World Health Organization (WHO)			■					530,000
International NGOs		<div>■ Appealing partner</div> <div>■ Implementing partner</div>							
1	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH)							■	69,697
2	Health and Education for All (HAEFA)			■					147,534
3	IMPACT Initiatives (IMPACT)				■		■		770,500
4	IPAS Development Foundation (IPAS)			■					-
5	Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	■	■		■		■	■	1,365,490
6	Qatar Charity (QC)	■					■		499,876
7	World Vision International (WVI)	■	■		■			■	419,000
Bangladeshi NGOs		<div>■ Appealing partner</div> <div>■ Implementing partner</div>							
1	Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB)				■			■	340,000
2	BRAC	■		■	■	■		■	2,673,892
3	Caritas Bangladesh (Caritas)			■	■			■	474,099
4	COAST Foundation (COAST)					■			-
5	Community Development Centre (CODEC)		■		■	■			-
6	Friendship	■		■					80,000
7	Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)							■	214,000
8	Gonoshasthaya Kendra (GK)			■					-
9	Mukti Cox's Bazar (Mukti)	■			■	■		■	152,679
10	NGO Forum for Public Health (NGOF)				■				-
11	Prantic Unnayan Society (Prantic)	■			■				185,404
12	Prottiyashi				■				111,175
13	Rehabilitation Centre for Prostitutes and Rootless Children (PARC)	■			■				105,382
14	Research, Training & Management International (RTMI)			■					-
15	Uttaran							■	-

Partner		Sector								Total Funding Required (USD)
		Education	Food Security	Health & Nutrition	LSDS	Protection	SM & S-NFI	WASH	Common Servs. & Logs.	
Red Cross/Red Crescent Family		■ Appealing partner				■ Implementing partner				
1	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)									1,650,000
Other Organizations		■ Appealing partner				■ Implementing partner				
1	International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b)									-
2	University of Dhaka (DU)									-
Grand Total for Bhasan Char Response										46,540,946


* This matrix includes appealing and implementing partners working through the Sectors in Bhasan Char.


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*** Implementing Partners are organizations that receive funding from appealing partners to implement project activities approved and covered by the JRP 2025.



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